"P & O"
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,108—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. ARABIA	7803	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th "
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5234	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7803	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 425.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	23rd Dec., 1900.

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Nov., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 29th November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 19th December.

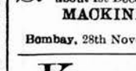
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 1st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th November, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	5,208	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,

GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application

TO
THE MANAGER
8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE,
79, Farringdon Road, E. C.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES

THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.



JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, FANCY GOODS.

TREACHER & CO. invite attention to their SHOW ROOMS at the Fort, where the Company's large and varied Stock of the above Goods are to be seen. All Goods are of the very best quality, and are only procured of Houses which are most in repute.

BEST AND LATEST DESIGNS!
FINEST QUALITY!!
EXTENSIVE SELECTION!!!

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

'XMAS, 1900.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their ORDERS for 'XMAS.

'XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated	at Re.	1	0 per lb.
'XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced	"	" 1	4 "
'XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced	"	" 1	8 "
'XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations	" Rs.	2	0 "

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, etc., etc.,
French and Nepolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared Daily.
Maeringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Dessarts.
Fresh made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream.
Nougats, Almond, Pralines, etc.,
Crystallized Fruits, Fine Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers.
All of the Best and prepared at Shortest Notice.
'XMAS AND WEDDING CRACKERS, BEST AND FINEST QUALITY,

N.B.—This year our 'Xmas Cakes will all bear our stamp.

BRANCH 7, Esplanade Road, OPENS THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 6 P.M.

F. CORNAGLIA

IMPORTER OF OILMAN'S STORES **F. CORNAGLIA,** AND FANCY GOODS.

BOMBAY, 83, 85, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BRANCH :—Esplanade Road. POONA, East Street Camp.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.,

[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.

COIMBATORE, Southern India.
AGENTS WANTED.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.

TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,

Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.

PROPRIETRESS.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 30 years (1899 sale was a record) rove them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the nrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	260	"	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	"	300	"	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	285	"	315
Lady's Model BM/C	"	230	"	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS.

NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,

BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MR. CHARLES BERTRAM,

THE ROYAL AND IMPERIAL COURT MAGICIAN.

BERTRAM THE GREAT,

WILL GIVE TWO PERFORMANCES

SATURDAY, 1ST & MONDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

ENTIRELY NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

"ISN'T IT WONDERFUL!!"

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "CALEDONIEN," from COLOMBO, the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 3. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 28th November, 1900.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISION OF LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED that on and from MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1900, and until further notice, the timings of the Local and Suburban Trains between Colaba and Virar will be revised, and additional trains will be run to and from ANDHERI, BORIVLI and VIRAR. For particulars, see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

On and from the same date and until further notice, the timings of the Through Passenger trains between Colaba and Wadhwan, including Branch Lines, will also be revised, particulars of which may be ascertained from Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

D. FF. POWELL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1900.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st December, 1900, the MAIL TRAINS between POONA, BANGALORE and MYSORE will RUN as under:—

	H.	M.		H.	M.
Poona ..... d	20	40	Mysore ..... d	8	40
Bangalore ..... a	12	1	Bangalore ..... a	15	36
Do. ..... d	10	25	Do. ..... d	16	0
Mysore ..... a	16	47	Poona ..... a	5	10

For further particulars, please see published Time Tables at Stations.

The Train Service between Guntakal and Bezwada will be accelerated.

D. S. LINDSAY,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 23rd November, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 9 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF LARGE C. I. SLUICES, BRANCH AND REDUCING PIPES, TAIL PIECES, AND CAST IRON SCRAPS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 4th December, 1900 at 3 P.M. at the Water Works Stores, at Chinchpogli (near the Byculla Station), consisting of 122 C. I. Branch Pipes 10in. by 3in. to 3in. by 3in. 8 reducing pipes 6in. by 3in. to 10in. by 16in.; 25 Tail pieces 4in. to 19in. and 11 C.I. sluices valve 7in. to 28in. and quantity of cast iron scraps will be on view from Wednesday, the 28th inst.

SALE OF THE MASTER FLOUR AND SPICE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, AT DUNCAN ROAD.

By order of the mortgagee, under the power of sale reserved to him by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of July, 1900, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1900, at 4 p. m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors. The Master Flour and Spice Mills Company, Limited.

All that the residue now to come and unexpired of the term of six years from the 1st day of January, 1896, by virtue of an Indenture of Lease, dated the 9th September, 1896, and made between Khimji Lackmidas and Motivahoo of the one part, and Mahomedally Dewraj and Meheralli Dewraj Master of other part, in all the messuage or dwelling-house situate at Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 492 and Street Nos. 487-499, Duncan Road, and bounded as follows:—On the east by a public gully, on the west by the aforesaid Duncan Road, on the north by the property of Naranji Govindji, and on the south by the property of Abdool Haji Miya Ahmedkhan, together with all and singular the boilers, engines, machinery, fixed and moveable tools, fixtures, implements and utensils.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds and a list of all machinery, etc., can also be inspected.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th November, 1900.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poetsby W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHRISTENING MUGS IN SILVER.—A large Stock of Designs to select from. Inscriptions neatly engraved.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Rs. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—A large and varied assortment offered at HALF PRICE at our Branch Pharmacy, next Bombay Club (late Bolton & Co.) CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS in fancy goods, plated ware, &c.— KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY including RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—Cheap CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES. For particulars see notices exhibited at Stations.

TO HAND by the Mail LATEST NOVELTIES from Europe and America to suit every purse. Inspection Earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROS.

FOR SALE.—One WHEEL CUTTING MACHINE, complete by John Hetherington and Sons, Ld., working at Mill, for further particular apply to the MANAGER, Soonderdass Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of complete suites of new designed Household Furniture, Piano, Harmonium, etc., at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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WANTED a MATRIC, whose second Language is Persian and knowing Gujrati.—Apply to "A" care of this paper, with testimonials.

WANTED, from 1st January, 1901, a thoroughly competent PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR to take charge of open line. Salary commencing at Rs. 150, per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.

WANTED, by December 1st. COMPETENT and INTELLIGENT CLERK of good address. Apply by letter only, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office.

WANTED well-educated intelligent man as READER; with experience preferred. Apply by letter only MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED a few COMPOSITORS, none but clean, fast man need apply on Nov. 30th; also DISTRIBUTORS, and IMPOSER. SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Press.

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DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm, supplies English Nurses, high caste Goanese, and Mahomedan Cooks, Butlers, &c. Guarantee servant's work. Patronized by Leading Clubs, Messes, Hotels, Army and Navy. Forwards Servant's Certificates if required. —OSBORNE & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Maragon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Hunt, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

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MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE

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Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.

Externals, pills and low dilutions at 1 1-4 anna per dram.

A box of the 30 principal medicines Rs. 2-12-0.

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Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.

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Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.

Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

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at Annas 4 per tube.

A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.

A small trial box of the 12 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2.

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N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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Help the Britisher and British Industry,

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SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

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LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

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Messrs. LEA & PERRINS beg to announce that, to enable the public to recognise their world-renowned

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WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

The Original and Genuine.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

SAITON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,130,000

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Y. MATSUO,
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
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47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

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L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

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Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCY

COMPANY.

ALL

INTENDING ASSURERS

should send for the

COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS

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REVISED AND REDUCED RATES

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Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS

EXCEED

RS. 1,60,00,000.

Claims Paid for Over

ONE CRORE

since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
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LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
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R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	286 0 0
40	193 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
13 BANK STREET BOMBAY.

THE

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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the Native Languages, double the above.

or Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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NOTICES.

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BOMBAY.

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KARACHI PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised, under the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed by wire in Bombay Government, General Department's Telegram No. 337-G, dated 6th November, 1900, to raise a LOAN of 2 LAKHS, invite Tenders for Karachi Port Trust Debentures to this extent.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable half-yearly.

Under present arrangements the interest coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Karachi.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

5 per cent on application.
20 per cent on allotment.
25 per cent on 21st March, 1901.
25 per cent on 21st June, 1901.
25 per cent on 21st September 1901.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment and on subsequent instalments from date of payment of such instalments.

Tenderers paying up in full before allotment will receive interest from date of allotment.

The deposit of 5 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 21st December, 1900, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt, for the amount so paid, with their tender.

R. P. BARROW,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 19th November 1900.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

FORM OF TENDER.

I...hereby tender for Rupees.........................of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated at the rate of Rs..........annas.........for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.........................for Rupees.........................and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on or before the.........................

I require the amount in.........................Debentures of Rupees.........................each.

.........................Signature.

.........................Address.

Dated.........................

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

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The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

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It seems to have been compiled with great care and industry.—The HON. SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, C. J., High Court, Bombay.

It appears to have been very carefully prepared.—The HON. MR. JUSTICE FULTON, High Court, Bombay.

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It is the best Criminal Digest I have ever come across. The arrangement of cases is excellent.—The GAYA PRASAD, VAKIL, H. C. N. W. P.

We have much pleasure in recommending the work to those interested in the Criminal Law of India.—"Bombay Gazette."

This work is superior in every respect to the existing Criminal Digests.—The Bombay Law Reporter.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 2 bon.	1260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1265
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	nil	63
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29l-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	;1

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	5))
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	455

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,:00	all		190
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	17
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	50,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	480
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	00
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,920
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	435
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	660
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	340
Coorla Mills	..t	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	250
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	240
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,300	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	..t0	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	30
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	–	dvdRs.82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvd Rs10	158
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	...	110
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	530
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,825
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1790
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	55
Morarji Gocculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,485
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	560
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs20	530
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1810
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	262½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	110xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	195xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	12,500	500	dvd 450	6,875
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,760
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	66
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	725
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	169
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	354
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	131
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	Nil	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	470
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		50	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	155
Telephone Co.	,200	251	100	1½	27¼

THE West Wilts coroner held an inquest at Bradford-on-Avon on the body of Mr. Henry Merrick, fifty-five, a barrister-at-law, the agent for Earl Manvers's Wiltshire estates, who was killed by falling from his cycle the previous day. The body was found on the Westwood road, and near it was a cycle much damaged, and mounting guard over the body of his master was a collie dog, who showed much zeal in keeping away those who went to see if assistance could be rendered. Mr. Merrick's neck was dislocated, and on the dog's body was a mark as if a bicycle wheel had passed over it, the inference being that the dog caused the accident. While the body was being removed to Bradford-on-Avon, the collie followed the remains, whining and barking all the way.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 98 9-16 plus 1-16
3 per cent Rentes	£100 1-2 unch'd.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£110 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£ 64 13-16 ,,
Bar Silver in London	29 11-16 plus 1-8
Do. New York	64 1-4 plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25 11 1-2—1-2
Do. New York	4·85 1-4—1-8
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c. unchanged
Do Short London Bills	4 p. c. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 p. c. ,,

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, about £1,75,000.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The rate throughout the day was Rs. 97-4 for cash and near settlement; and Rs. 97-2 for January.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and unchanged.

GOLD AND SILVER.

We give below the exports from and imports into Bombay of Gold and Silver to foreign countries since the departure of last mail.

	Exports.	Imports.
Gold Bars	931,192	279,035
,, Coins	90,675	...
Silver Bars	...	512,179
,, Coins	254,000	121,940

EXCHANGE.

The market has been quiet with little business passing. Bills at 3 months' sight were not, we understand, saleable to-day at 1s. 4 5-32d. The closing rates are:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 3 15-16d.
,, Demand		1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight	Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, ,,	Francs	169 1-2
30 days' sight	Japan	148 1-2
,, ,,	Shanghai	209 1-2
Silver, London		29 11-16
,, New York		64

FREIGHT.

The market is quiet. Bookings by s.s. Stanley Hall for Liverpool have taken place for seeds and wheat at 15 shillings, and business at that rate is also reported for February shipment. 15 to 16 shillings quoted for Liverpool, (measurement cargo) and 14 shillings for December shipment. For wheat and seeds the rates are 14-6, 15, 17-6 and 18 shillings for January, February, April and May. To London the rate 15 shillings, Hull 16s. Hamburg, Antwerp and Dunkirk 14 shillings.

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Tuesday closed quiet; Surats were steady; Manchester was quiet. The total sales were 10,000 bales; sold on speculation for export 1,000 bales. Imports 63,000. Surats 700. Spot 5 18-32—1-32.

Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Futures Liverpool—

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5·32	5·29	5·31	5·23	5·8
plus 4-64	plus 4-64	pl. 3-64	plus 3-64	plus 3-64

In New York the Receipts at the Ports were 49,000 bales against 41,000 last year. Exports to Great Britain, were 28,000 bales, and to Continent 8,000 bales.

	Bales.
Mid.-Uplands are quoted	10 1-8—unchd.
Futures, month of February	9·77 plus 20
Do. do. of May	9·70 plus 19

In Bombay there is good demand for new cotton both from exporters and mills, while old cotton is easier, and in order to clear stocks merchants are ready sellers. 300 bales Akola have changed hands at Rs. 217 to Rs. 219; 200 bales Oomrawuttee, Rs. 215; 100 bales Hingunghat, Rs. 194; 200 bales Malkapoor, at Rs. 220, and 50 bales Chalisgaon at Rs. 202. Bengal Fine is quoted Rs. 192 for January delivery and Rs. 182 1-2 for Fully Good, while Broach is Rs. 234 March and Good Rs. 224.

The following are the receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay with the corresponding period in the previous season:—

	Yesterday	Since 1st Oct. 1900	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	1,002	7,335	14,400
Barsee and Nugur	524	4,896	1,399
Berar	2,686	16,558	17,887
Hingunghat	...	423	494
Dhollera	25	1,549	21,579
Broach	...	180	5,221
Compta and Dharwar	170	5,829	8,364
Westerns	...	1,339	443
Bengals	1,549	17,200	60,739
Sind	...	151	3,373
Persian	132	1,063	225
American	...	673	2,227
Egyptian	...	1,579	2,461
Other sorts	...	594	793
Total	5,994	59,369	139,605

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

In the Home markets Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore is quoted 43 shillings per 416 lbs. being 6 pence less than the previous rate, and there were sellers for Havre and Dunkirk, April-May shipment. Brown Rapeseed is 39 3-4 with business for same months and ports. The same remarks apply to Linseed which is now quoted 49 1-2. The tone of the market throughout has been dull. Wheat afloat for United Kingdom 1,770,000 qrs.

Locally the wheat market is quiet with little business. White Delhi is quoted Rs. 4-8.

LINSEED.—There is a good enquiry for ready lots, but for the new crop the market is dull. Bold (old) is Rs. 10-8, New Rs. 8-8.

RAPESEED is firm. Brown Cawnpore (old) can be had at Rs. 8-4; New crop Rs. 6-6; Delhi description is Rs. 6-7-9; Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 7-3 and Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-12.

IN POPPYSEED there is a slight improvement, and ready lots are enquired for. Poppyseed old stands at Rs. 9; new Rs. 7-12.

CASTORSEED.—A little business has been done, and the market is steady: Old description is to-day Rs. 38, new Rs. 33-8.

GINGELLYSEED.—Importers are operating moderately and 50 per cent new seed is Rs. 40-8, 75 per cent. Rs. 42 and 15 per cent. Rs. 43. Red gingelly is quoted at Rs. 40-4.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

	Yesterday	Since 1st Jan. 1900.	Since 1st Jan. 1899.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	24,602	2,218,322	4,977,150
Linseed	5,953	726,216	2,058,010
Rapeseed	54	622,631	1,948,112
Gingellyseed	23,907	1,260,393	1,314,224
Poppyseed	389	454,594	584,696
Groundnuts	110	46,196	142,054
Castorseed	2,054	517,130	879,981
Rice	9,992	12,838,612	60,58,305
Myrabollams	5,489	* 304,654	......

* Since 1st April.

OVERLAND TRADE FROM INDIA TO PERSIA.

Merchants in Bombay will be interested to hear that a letter has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade (in London) from the office of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, forwarding copy of a memorandum drawn up by Messrs. Muhamad Ali and Brothers, said to have been the first Indian traders to open up a regular trade between Quetta and Seistan and Birjand by the new Nuskki Road between India and Persia, with reference to trade by this route. The Seistan District was found to be very poorly provided with European merchandise and at high rates, supplies being imported from Birjand. A consignment consisting of assorted fancy and other goods of English manufacture, such as matches, jewellery, cotton, woollen and silk-goods, boots and shoes, railway rugs, quilts, blankets, counterpanes, cutlery of all sorts, needles, Indian and China teas, condiments, kerosine-oil, hardware, carpenter's tools, locks, assorted glassware, crockery, enamel ware, stationery, sealing wax, ink, pencils, lamps, candles, and candle-sticks, magic lanterns, assorted toys, leather-goods, spectacles, tobacco, cigarettes, etc., was offered at low rates in order to give publicity to Messrs. Muhamad Ali and Brothers' business. The Deputy-Governor of Seistan, as well as the chiefs and other influential persons, made purchases, also the Russian Vice-Consul, who asked to be supplied with tents, portable soda-water machinery, &c. The exports from Seistan are wool, ghee, down and feathers, carpets and assafœtida, &c., also opium, via Bunder Abbas. Birjand is the capital and centre of trade of Kainat (Eastern Persia). Both English and Russian merchandise are imported there, and there are many resident merchants with capitals of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000. Articles of English manufacture are preferred by the natives, and fetch better prices in the market. Sugar comes from Russian territory and also from Shahjahanpur (North-West Provinces of India). The Governor, who made purchases from Messrs. Muhamad Ali and Brothers, expressed his desire to see the rapid development of British trade in those parts. Local merchants, however, only offered wholesale rates prevailing at Bunder Abbas, so the goods were being sold retail. Russian products, such as cotton-goods, tea, sugar, &c., were selling at low rates, so that, although the natives preferred British manufactured goods, it was not possible to compete in those named. Enquiries into the cause of this elicited the information that the Russian Administration allowed a bounty on such articles at Birjand as well as at other places in Persia. The well-to-do people are fond of fancy-goods, glassware, &c. Exports from Birjand consist of wool and skins to Russia and Bunder Abbas, carpets to Russia, Europe and India, barak (a wooden material) to parts of Persia, opium to China, via Bunder Abbas, and saffron and caraway-seed to India, via Bunder Abbas, also some English merchandise to Herat.

TRADE OF KHORASSAN.

The interesting report on the trade and commerce of Khorassan for the year 1899-1900—to which we referred a day or two ago—shows that, while there was an increase in the value of imports both from India and from Russia, the increase in the latter case was due chiefly to the bounties granted by the Russian Government to their traders and to the proximity of the Transcaspian Railway. In this connection it is stated that, under existing circumstances, it is impossible for India to compete in the supply of either sugar or kerosine oil, the latter of which enjoys, besides the Government bounty, the advantage of cheap transit by rail to the Persian frontier. The exports, again, from Meshed to India and to Russian territory, are greatly in favour of the latter, the increase being due to the large market at Askhabad created by the troops stationed at that place, to the cheap transport by rail, and to the large demand for Persian goods in Constantinople and the interior of Russia. The increase in the export of Persian goods from Meshed to Afghanistan was infinitesimal. The report mentions that at Ispahan a company of Persian traders have started weaving factories, and are now making several kinds of woollen and cotton fabrics, for which there is a wide demand. The company are evidently doing a highly profitable business, for they have just paid a dividend of 30 per cent.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th Nov., as compared with the statement of 6th Nov.:—

	November 6. Rs.	A.	P.	November 13. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	0	0	1,01,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,36,41,215	5	3	1,43,20,460	5	6
Other Deposits, &c.	6,67,85,162	8	2	6,77,273,61	11	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,42,394	6	6	3,42,295	15	9
Sundries	19,31,912	11	2	18,22,523	3	1
Rs.	11,29,00,684	15	1	11,43,12,641	4	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	80,37,330	0	0	87,22,728	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	78,33,873	8	0	78,69,607	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,70,85,475	4	9	1,70,47,412	10	10
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,45,01,711	6	5	2,50,01,141	9	
Bills discounted, &c.	1,52,56,133	7	4	1,60,95,967	13	1
Balances with other Banks.	13,10,045	0	3	13,27,738	5	1
Bullion	514	8	4	514	8	4
Dead Stock	16,02,537	1	6	15,99,563	6	9
Stamps	10,449	14	1	10,552	14	5
Sundries	8,70,045	7	10	8,70,954	3	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office a.	1,39,41,128	13	3	1,36,12,915	10	10
Do. at Branches b	2,24,51,410	7	4	2,21,53,514	13	6
Rs.	11,29,00,684	15	1	11,43,12,641	4	0

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE SHAPURJI MUNCHERJI MADUN.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for Messrs. Martin Cohen and Co., opposing creditors, said the insolvent had acted as the Lahore Agent, and was a partner of the firm. In consequence of losses sustained in the up-country branch, the partnership had been dissolved, and a suit filed against the insolvent in the Delhi Court. A decree had been passed against Mr. Davar's client in that court, and he had then fled to Bombay, where he was arrested. Mr. Davar submitted there was no ground for opposing the interim order, for if it was granted, it would in no way prejudice Messrs. Cohen and Co. His lordship granted the interim order.

RE AHMED SULLIMAN KUTCHEE.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted an extension of the interim order.

RE HOMEE NUSSERVANJEE WADIA.

Mr. D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent, was granted permission to amend the schedule.

RE RAMCHANDRA BULVANT SATHE.

Mr. Manker, for Gocal Narayan, an opposing creditor, opposed an application made by Mr. Davar for an interim order, on the ground that the insolvent, an actor and a resident of Poona, had filed his petition in the Poona court, where it had been dismissed. His lordship, after hearing counsel, granted Mr. Davar's application.

RE CUMROODIN ABDUL REHMAN.

Mr. Manker applied for and was granted an extension of the insolvent's interim order.

RE DAVICHAND VANDRAVAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvant, moved absolute as rule nisi, granted on the last court day, for the renovation of the insolvent's adjudication order. There being no opposition, his lordship granted the application.

RE SADHU BHURMAL AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of certain creditors, applied for the adjudication of the insolvents who carried on the business of merchants at Mandvi, on the ground that they had made away with their goods and cash and had absconded or were in hiding. He said property, valued at Rs. 25,000, had been removed from their premises during the night and the place cleared of everything but a worthless old safe. The insolvents were further indebted to his clients to the extent of Rs. 6,000 on a brokerage account. His lordship granted the order as prayed for.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	200	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	5,192	2,058	27	7,277
Total for 16 weeks	5,592	2,258	27	7,877
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	458	439	2	899
Per mile of Ry. do.	37	25	..	52
Total to corresponding date do.	6,408	4,138	39	10,585

Decrease for the week	Rs.	299
Do. to date	,,	2,708

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20t October 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	2,78,000	7,000	3,90,000
Or per mile of Railway	64	169	4	237
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	16,38,066	42,30,314	83,932	59,52,312
Total for 16 weeks	17,43,066	45,08,314	90,932	63,42,312
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,20,292	4,58,031	5,717	5,84,040
Per mile of Ry do.	73	278	4	355
Total to corresponding date do.	17,39,694	50,48,934	1,08,982	68,97,610

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water 3-44m., 4-13a. Low water, 10-6m., 9-35a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Prize Distribution, St. Xavier's College, 3-30 p. m.
Bombay Hunt, Opening Meet, Jackal Club, Santa Cruz.
B. V. R. Parade, 6-30 a. m.
Bombay Light Horse, Squadron Parade, 7 a. m.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.—Kishore Mottee, a dealer in precious stones, has reported to the police that, on Tuesday morning, one Nanabhoy Muncharam purchased from him a gold ring, pearls and diamonds, of the value of Rs. 1,600, and took him to a house in Lohar Chawl for payment. On ariving at the latter place the man, Nanabhoy entered the house on the pretence of fetching the money and disappeared. Nanabhoy is said to have absconded to Baroda.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A DRUNKARD.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Deena Abdulla, a dock labourer, aged about forty-five years. The deceased was an habitual drunkard. On Tuesday night while under the influence of liquor, Deena was going along Frere Road towards the Fort, and when near Jaffer Sulleman's Moosaferkhana, he was knocked down by a hack victoria. The deceased received a wound on the head, from the effect of which he died a few hours after at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The driver Dawood Vali said that on seeing the deceased staggering in the middle of the road, he shouted out to him, but the man took no notice of the warning and before the witness could pull up, one of the shafts of the carriage struck him in the chest and knocked him down. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	3	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	12	0	27
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	13	5	115
Total plague deaths to date	80,185	66,335	
Same date last year	33	20	160

PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the Poona City from the 26th to 27th November:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Sadashiv	4	4
Nihal	3	1
Shukurwar	2	3
Vetal	1	0
Narayan	1	1
Raste	1	1
Mungalwar	1	2
Shanvar	1	1
Budhwar	1	1
Total	15	14

Total mortality, 18.

STRANGE STORY OF A STOLEN NOTE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector James Walker charged Sewia Kamjee, keeper of a chundool shop, with having possession of a currency note, which had been reported to the Paper Currency Department by Messrs. King and Co. as belonging to Lieut. Bateman Champain, 1st Gurkha Rifles, who reported its loss on the 5th July last. Accused presented the note for change on the 22nd instant and on the following day his house in Bhendi Bazar was searched and Rs. 80 in currency notes recovered. He stated that the note of Rs. 100 was given to him by a hawker to whom he had sold some clothes, and that the man had gone up-country. The magistrate remanded the case for further inquiries.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1900-1901.

It is proposed to hold the First Extra Meeting on Saturday, 8th December 1900, and about Thirteen Extra Meetings will be held on Saturdays during the Season, up to the beginning of April, 1901.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings is as follows:—

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand, Enclosure, and Private Paddock ... ... Rs. 30

NON-MEMBERS OF THE W. I. T. C.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand and Enclosure only ... Rs. 30 } Rs. 40
Extra for Private Paddock ...Rs. 10 }

The above Tickets include 2 transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies free.

Season Tickets are obtainable only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
Byculla Club, Byculla,

or to

MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
Eastern Assurance Co.,
1 Green Street, Fort.

Applications for Tickets must be accompanied by Remittance for cost.

The charge for DAY TICKETS will be:—

Grand Stand and Enclosure	Rs. 5
Private Paddock (including free Ticket for 1 Lady.)	,, 1
Ladies (not holding Tickets)	,, 2
Children	,, 2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C

Bombay, 15th November, 1900.

CORRECTION.

BOMBAY 1st EXTRA MEETING,
1ST DAY, 8TH DEC,
2nd day Saturday, 15th Dec., 1900.

In Novice Plate for "1st April, 1898" read "1st April, 1899."

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Thursday, 29th November.

Vigil of Saint Andrew Apostle and Martyr.

6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral)—Hymns 403 and 440.
Magnificat—Smart.
Nunc Dimittis Barnby in F.

Friday—Festival of Saint Andrew, 30th November.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Merbeck)—Hymns 403, 448 and 290.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA,
Afghan Memorial Church.
St. Andrew, Ap., M.

7-30 a.m.—Mattins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
5 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
Festival of St. Andrew the Apostle.

29th 8 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
30th 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.
Dec. 1. Day of Intercession.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 a.m. to 8 p.m.—Intercession.
8 p.m.—Evensong.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

LIST of Sailing Races to be held in the afternoon on Saturday next, 1:—

Ship's boats (service rig) race.—Start at 3 o'clock. Course No 14.

Yachts Handicap Race.—Small yachts start at 3-15, others at 3-45. Course No 5.

'Tomtit' Class Race.—Start at 3-30 o'clock. Course No 14

Entries for all the above races close at noon to-morrow.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

A WOMAN STONED TO DEATH.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHAIK DASTGIR WALAD SHAIK BABAN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, in August last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The offence charged against the accused was that he caused the death of a woman, named Chundri, on the 25th July last. The defence was that the accused received grave and sudden provocation. Chandri was an immoral woman, though the accused might have had some intention of making her his mistress. Accused on going to Chandri's residence, found that she had two visitors in her room. He waited or was detained outside till they left and he would not leave though Chandri wished him to go away. After he had entered the house, he had some words with her and in a moment of anger he pushed her down, and when she was down on the floor, he lifted up a heavy curry-stone which lay close by and dropped it several times on her head till she lay motionless. On another woman, named Gangu, raising an alarm, two men arrived and accused was detained till the police came. Chandri was taken to the Sassoon Hospital and died in a few hours from injury to her brain, her skull being fractured in several places and the brain much lacerated. Accused made a confession before a Second Class Magistrate, admitting that he killed Chandri with the curry-stone, because he considered she had been unfaithful, and he had a grievance as she had agreed to live with him. The case for the defence was that the accused killed the woman when he was deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation. The jury found the prisoner guilty of murder, but recommended him to mercy. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the verdict, sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

MURDER AND GRIEVOUS HURT.

IMPERATRIX VS. TUKYA GENU AND RAOJEE KUSA.

THE two appellants appealed from a decision of Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in August last, convicted them of murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapons and sentenced them each to transportation for life for the former offence and four years' rigorous inprisonment for the latter.

The two appellants and five others were charged in this case with murdering one Rowjee Ramoshi, and with causing grievous hurt to one Vithu Hari. The offence was committed near the village of Sajur on the evening of the 13th March last. The accused, except one of them, named Sadu, were Mhangs. The first three belonged to Sajur, the second three to Vihe, a neighbouring village, of which the deceased and Vithu were residents. On the evening in question, a Brahmin from Garde village, was returning home, and the deceased Ramoshi and Vithu Hari, and a Mhar, named Pandu, were detailed to escort him home. They were half-way back to Vihe, when they were attacked by ten or twelve men, armed with axes and sticks. The Ramoshi's skull was split open, and he received other serious wounds, while Vithu sustained a fracture of one leg and one arm, and other injuries. Pandu, the Mhar, escaped a tree. He hastened back to the village and raised an alarm, and he soon returned to the scene, accompanied by crowds of villagers. After a little searching, they discovered Vithu lying in a crop of sugarcane close by, and the Ramoshi on the ground at a little distance. Vithu was so badly injured as to be incapable of speech; the Ramoshi was moribund, but could utter a word or two. He died within a quarter of an hour of the arrival of the villagers. When the chief police officer arrived upon the scene, six of the accused were placed before him and arrested. There was enmity between the deceased and one of the accused. It was stated that the Mhangs of the neighbourhood were irritated at the Ramoshi's display of zeal and made this attack upon him in consequence. The Sessions Judge acquitted and discharged five of the accused; the two appellants were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, looking to all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

Wednesday's barometer has fallen slightly to briskly along the hills in Northern India and in south of the Peninsula and has been steady or has fallen slightly elsewhere. Pressure is low along Eastern Himalayas and is in considerable to large defect in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Bengal and Upper Burma, while it is normal or in only slight defect in the South. Pressure is hence unusually uniform over the Bay and Burma, and winds are light and unsteady on lower Burma and North Madras. Coast winds are changing to northerly direction on Coramandel Coast, and light showers have been received at Negapatam and Cuddalore. Light rain has also fallen in Ceylon and at Sibsagar in Assam. Temperature is falling in Upper India but continues in considerable to large excess in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan. It is normal or in only slight excess or defect in Bengal, Bengal and the East Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH OF NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Mangalore and Calicut, the pressure changes have been small. Readings are highest in Rajputana and Central India and lowest on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are slight. Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, westerly or north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Rajkot and Malegaon, and north-easterly or south-easterly elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Negapatam and generally light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum continues in excess of normal in almost all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 44° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are small and the skies are partially cloudy in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo and Negapatam.

The weather in Ceylon and South Madras continues to be slightly favourable for local rain.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th November, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·858
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		73·3
Dew Point		70·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		75·0
General Directions of wind*		E, WSW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	134

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE experimental bombardment of hail clouds in France is described by M. E. Vidal in the "Revue Scientifique." When a thunderstorm is near an artilleryman stationed in the field most threatened explodes a bomb to call the attention of his colleagues in the neighbourhood, who repeat the signal in each of the stations, which are spread over the fields in the proportion of one artilleryman to every twenty-five hectometres. Immediately afterwards a regular bombardment is commenced against the clouds by means of bombs that explode at a height of about 400 metres. Three bombs per minute are said to be sufficient to prevent the formation of hailstones, but if the peril seems extra great, the number and rapidity of the explosions is increased. The French system does not aim at penetrating and dispersing the suspected cloud, but at forcing it to dissolve in benefical rain instead of hurling hailstones on the fields.

A CHARACTERISTIC story of Mr. Rhodes and General De Wet is told by the Kimberley correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald." "How you must hate Rhodes!" a burgher now on parole remarked to Christian De Wet not long ago. "Not at all," the intrepid raider is credibly reported to have cried. "He tried to patch up matters as long as he could; but when things got to a head he sided with his own country, and I should have despised him if he had done otherwise. I, too, have sided with my country, and when it is all over I shall not mind shaking him by the hand." This anecdote was carried to Mr. Rhodes, who replied promptly, "I think De Wet must be a very fine fellow."

MUSICAL INSTRUMETS.

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Cash prices lower than London Cash prices. Astonishing but nevertheless a fact.

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One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

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Price, Rs. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Megna, 771 tons, Captain M G Williams, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain P J Morgan, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain P H Martyr. will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Unwin and infant, Miss Fanshawe, Lieut Anderson, Miss D M Moore, Miss Fido, one European nurse, four natives and 40 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—NOVEMBER 28.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Tientsin	2555	Daniel			P & O Co
Canning		Marsack			R I M S
Patrick Stewart		Tindall	Wet Basin	30-11	I G T Steamer
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Foreric	2591	White			M M & Co
Ehrenfels	3533	Gramberg			Glade & Co
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Adana	2178	Smith			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Whitehead			M M & Co
Robert Irvine	2331	MacKay			Ralli Bros
Secundra	1675	Groom	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Aurora	1836	Green			A Montochoffe
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Sheikh	2828	Jones			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2073	Smith			M M & Co
Oriental	3085	Jephson			P & O Co
Kola	497	Robertson			M M & Co
Skidley	2421	Coulson			M M & Co
Oolobaria	3420	Hurst			M M & Co
Byculla	1095	Kedslie			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Mikado	2306	Ward	Havre & Antwerp	5-12	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Chisholm	1681	Warfolk			F Muir & Co
C	Henry Balckow	639	Labett	Red Sea	29-11	B & P S N Co
D	Clan Stuart	1329	Milne	Mauritius	30-11	H G Ajani
F	Chusan	2852	Bennett	China	5-12	P & O S N Co
H & J	Canara	1215	Stebbing	Z'bar	30-11	M M & Co
K	Ballaarat	2860	Field		1-12	P & O Co
M	Ashruf	2202	Newby	Calcutta	1-12	H C Joosub
O	Brantwood	2295	Robertson	Rotterdam	1-12	R Bomanjee
P	Serius	1291	Branth	Hamburg	1-12	W M Bell
R	Naderi	1169	Hansen	Singapore	1-12	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Adam	G Port	29-11	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
3½	Caledonien	1423	Rogliano	M'lles via Aden	1-12	M M & Co
5	Avala	2388	Langworthy	Calcutta	1-12	M M & Co
6	Megna	771	Williams	Calcutta	29-11	M M & Co
7	Imperator	2320	Fellner	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
8	Stanley Hall	2660	Browne	Liverpool	2-12	K N & Co
9	Worsley Hall	2238	Black	Kurrachee	5-12	K N & Co
10	Itola	3361	Magenis	Calcutta	1-12	M M & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfit	London	1-12	P & O Co
15	Bombay	2019	Fraser	London	8-12	J M & Co
16	Booldana	2860	McChellord	Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Kurrachee	30-11	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Moshtari	1112	Barron	Calcutta		B & P S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Nadir s	Morgan	Calcutta, &c.
	R I M S Minto	Fletcher	Mombasa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Megna, Williams, for Rangoon.
" Pemba, Martyr, for Persian Gulf.

The Steamer Sheikh, entered for loading yesterday for London, Dunkirk, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th November.

1. There will be no Commanding Officers's Parade on Saturday next, the 1st proximo.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No 4930 Vol W E Rice.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th November.

1. There will be 10 inch and 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters today at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 1st prox, at 4 p.m., sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 4 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.

3. Members are reminded that the march back from Colaba North Fort to the Club after Gun Target practice counts as a Company Drill.

4. A pair-horse brake will leave Byculla Bridge on Saturday next, at 3-45 p.m. to convey members of No 2 Company to Gun Target Practice at Colaba North Fort.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 29.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

687-00—Madhawjee V—Ludha Keshav vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co. Part heard.

Long Causes.

511-00—In person—Adam Radardina vs Hajee Oosman Sulleman and another—Thakurdas D C and H.
522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and another vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V.
526-00—N M Cama—Ardesir Nowrojee Thoothi vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee A Satar Noorani—Tyabjee D and Co.
552-00—Captain and V—Hajee Oosman Abba vs Pranjivandas Kalidas and another—Thakurdas and Co.
426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manordas Kevaldas and others—Hormusjee and R.
273-00—Shamrao and M—Hurjiwan Narondas vs Edward Charles Obrien—Smetham B and N.
184-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B, and Captain and V.
185-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B and C and V.
677-99—Payne G S and M—Anandibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—Hiralal M and M.
165-00—In person—Ramchand Baniram and another vs Savanram Sojiram and others—K B Mehta, Thakordas and Co.
118-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juwar vs Emil Spinner and others—Payne G S and M.
397-00—Framjee and D—Alladinbhai Mahomed Dama and vs Mankoobai widow and others—K B Mehta.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

326-11835-00—Crawford B and Co—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs New Mofussil Co—Payne G S and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

509-99—Framjee and D—Rehmoobhai Allana and another vs Peeronoy Kakibhoy—Payne G S and M—For postponment.
277-97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Mathubhai J and M.
222-98—Sorabjee and J—Ebrahim Abdulally vs Ebrahimjee Rehmanjee Khanbhai and others—Payne G S and M.
362-00—Thakurdas and Co—Hansraj Purmanand and others vs Sassoon J David—Ardeshir H D and Co.
970-00—Jamsetjee and R—Charles Agnew Turner.
587-98—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Atmaram vs Dhanibai and others—Thakurdas and Co.
321-00—Captain and V—Abdoolally Esmailjee vs Mahomedally Esmailjee and others.
603-00—R M Mody—Mitha Madan and another vs Meghjee Purshotum—In person.
522-00—F P Pavri—Sulleman Joosub Patel vs Mahomed Adamjee and another—Captain and V.
624-00—R N Motabhoy for pauper—Dewcorebai vs Bai Amibai widow—Mathubhoy J and M.
25-00—M H Khan—Sukunbai vs Hassunally Alladin—Payne G S and M.
26-00—M H Khan—Sukunbai vs Hassanally Alladin—Payne G S and M.
401-00—Captain and V for pauper—Dr Neazali Khan and others vs Noor Mahomed Sujjan—K B Mehta.
116-00—Nanu and H—Heptoolla Essoofally and another vs Runchordas Lowjee.
418-00—Ardeshir H and D, The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Ld vs Peroshaw Muncherjee—Unwalla and P.
139-00—Payne G S and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee vs Hormusjee Cursetjee—Nanu and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

260-00—Captain and V—Bai Jethbai vs Vurdhman Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co Mathubhai J and M—Part heard.
357-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Vardhman Mansey vs Chaturbhuj Ruttonsey and another—Captain and V.
68-2562-00—S B and Noble—Dhurmaji Shimraji vs Boodibai and others—Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard.
348-99—Captain and V—Keshrinath Gopinath and others vs Dheenanath Sitanath and others—Khunderao and S, B V and K, and D and D—Part heard.
708-99—Captain and V—Pundlik Gungadhar Padey vs Luxmibai and others—Shamrao and M. Part heard.
715-98—Hiralal M and M—Tricumdas Meghrai vs Khimchand Jethmal and another—M N Saklatwalla.
574-00—Smetham B and N—Bai Ramcooverbai and others vs Gordhandas Soonderdas—Mansuklal D and J.
2-00—R P Mehta—Krishnajee V Limajee vs Bai Doorga and another—P P Bharucha and J and R.
1-00—Madhowjee V—Oza Premjee Sokuldas vs [Gomibai widow—In-person.
226-00—Mathubhai J and M—Bezonjee Nowrojee Dubash vs Manekvahu and others—K D Shroff.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOLME—November 5, at Rathburne, Duns, Berwickshire, Scotland, the wife of Charles H Holme, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUCKLE—WARDELL—November 24, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Acheson Williams, Christopher Ernest Buckle, of Kadur District, Mysore, eldest son of the Vicar of Banstead, Surrey, England, to Bertha May, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Vaughan Wardell, of the 24th Regt of Foot.

COOPER—SCOTT—November 17, at Christ's Church, Aligarh, by the Rev J F Pemberton, William Charles Cooper, N W P Irrigation, to Roberts Fortescue Scott.

MAGNIAC—KNOLLES—November 22, at St Mary's Church, Benares, by the Rev D A Canney, Charles Lane Magniac, eldest son of the late Major-General F L Magniac, Madras Staff Corps, to Letitia Anne, third daughter of T H W Knolles, Esq, of Oatlands, Kinsale, Co Cork.

DEATH.

BARCLAY—November 25, at the Medical College Hospital, P D Barclay, Esq, Traffic Manager, Port Trust, the result of an accident,—aged 59 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1900.

FATHER DENIAU, a priest in charge of the Roman Catholic Mission at Kotagiri, has been sent to jail for six weeks and fined Rs. 600, or in default of payment condemned to another period of six months' imprisonment. He was charged with abetting the kidnapping of a minor, and the magistrate who dealt with the case is Mr. W. E. Clarke of the Nilgiris. The offence was one in name only, but the sentence is such as is calculated to bring district magistrates' courts into contempt and derision. The magistrate, in giving his decision, intimated that he would have given the priest a more severe sentence had he not felt that the intended deterrent effect of such punishment would be marred by its "enveloping the accused with the halo of a martyr, probably much to his own satisfaction and that of his poor followers." The Father's offence was that he allowed his missionary zeal to outrun his discretion as many another has done, and a warning, couched in firm but polite language, would have sufficed to teach the law, and the danger of committing even technical breaches of it to Father Deniau and those whom Mr. Clarke's elegant taste described as "his satellites." The facts of the case, as recorded in evidence, show the minor in question to have been a girl, named Marie, daughter of a Badaga woman, named Bellee, living at Kotagiri. Bellee and her children, to quote the magistrate's summary, attached themselves to the Basel German Mission at Kotagiri, which is under the charge of Mrs. Grossman. Bellee was allowed to occupy a house at Theppane belonging to that Mission and, until quite recently, her children, with the exception of the girl Marie, a child of about nine years old, and who was some three years ago consigned by her mother to the care and custody of Mrs. Grossman, frequented the mission premises and attended its services. A few months ago the girl's brother, Adjah, separated himself from the German Protestant Mission and attached himself to the Roman Catholic Mission at Kotagiri, entering into the service of the accused and living on his premises. About August last, Adjah contemplated going to Coimbatore and got accused to write a letter for him to the authorities there. He conceived the idea of taking his sister Marie with him, and on the 25th of August last, waylaid the child as she was at the hospital at Kotagiri and led her away to the Catholic Mission, taking her to the accused. A complaint was made of Adjah having kidnapped his sister, Marie, and he was tried and convicted of that offence by the Ootacamund Deputy Magistrate. The accused was charged with abetting Adjah's offence.

Father Deniau, in his defence, attributed his prosecution to the jealousy of the German missionaries with whom the girl had previously been lodged, a theory which the magistrate summarily rejected. Had that functionary been more of a man of the world and less of an official, he would have seen nothing beyond the range of probability in Father Deniau's plea. Missionaries are not usually the most broad-minded people, though they are certainly the most enthusiastic in their labours, and when a priest in the exercise of his high calling is asked to receive a new lamb to the fold he would feel he was throwing a brand back to the burning if, in deference to an earthly law, he closed the doors of his mission-house upon it. Yet the magistrate, in his wisdom, described Father Deniau's defence as pernicious, foolish and deceitful. The priest says the lad had produced his mother's written consent for the girl's removal though the mother denied having given it. The magistrate held the writing to be a forgery. Evidence for the defence stated that the mother mentioned to a witness that she was driven away from the German Mission, and if given a house, would go with her whole family and join the Catholic Mission, and the witness reported this to the accused. But the magistrate in the plenitude of his wisdom, chose to disbelieve this, and everything else which was stated in favour of the over-zealous priest. We reproduce the judgment in another column, from which it will be observed that the magistrate, in his ardour to uphold the dignity of the law, committed a mistake similar to that of the priest who stood before him. The most that can be said of the priest is that he "had a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge" of the magistrate, that he administered the letter of the law and not the spirit. In the interests of common-sense and justice we trust that the Madras High Court will revise the finding and quash the sentence.

THE blockade against the Mahsuds begins on the first of December, by which time the troops, border police and Waziristan Militia will have moved to the various points to shut in the tribesmen on every side. All trade and intercourse between the Mahsud country and India will be stopped and every Mahsud resident in British territory will be sent back to his own country. That is the punishment which Government has decided to mete out to the tribe in return for their recent outbreaks and it is evident that this method of retribution is felt by the Mahsuds to be much more drastic than an expedition. The despatch of a force across the border would but minister to the tribal stomach for fighting while it would also serve to give the Mullah Powindah an excuse to work upon the religious fanaticism of these Waziris. The alternative to the enforcement of the blockade was the payment of a lakh of rupees. Half of that sum was required to be paid by the 25th November, but there was little likelihood that it would be forthcoming. The decision of the Government was made known to the tribe at a jirga summoned by Mr. Merk, the Commissioner of the Derajat, and held at Tank on the 9th November. The gathering was a remarkable one and was important for the fact that the maliks or headmen plainly stated that they had no control over the tribe. When the grant of allowances, amounting to Rs. 60,000 a year was made to these maliks the fact that the Mahsuds form a strongly democratic community appears to have been overlooked.

The 270 headmen selected for these allowances have been receiving the payments while practically giving no return in the shape of restricting the activity of their fellow tribesmen. The latter only appear to heed the maliks when they happen to be in sympathy with the tribal feeling. When the headmen do not act in consonance with the ideas of the mass they are promptly reminded of their shortcomings. In 1894 a number of headmen made an agreement with the British authorities, but on getting back to their villages two of the number were quickly murdered by way of encouraging the others. The tribesmen have repeatedly shown that they would not agree to an arrangement which seemed to be directed against their independence. The position of the maliks was thus described by Badshah Khan, one of themselves, at the Tank Jirga:—"We maliks have no control over the tribe and cannot exercise authority which we do not possess. Let the Government take over charge; that is the only way out of the difficulty." To this request for annexation the Commissioner replied by another question. "Is it your own view or the people's wish that the country should be taken over?" Badshah Khan's reply was frank and honest: "That is what we maliks consider would be best. The people do not wish it; they would fight against you and we should have to do so also." Another spokesman who dwelt upon the helplessness of the maliks was Badr-ud-din whose narrative gave an interesting glimpse of the respect entertained towards headmen by the fierce and independent Mahsuds. The Whitmanesque contempt for "elected persons" is left far behind by the gentle Mahsud's frolicsome regard for his nominal leaders. Badr-ud-din on his way to the jirga received a salutation from a party of men in ambush, which plainly showed the interest that was taken in his journey. One bullet of the volley fired at him cut through his puggaree, another passed through his nether garments, and two others killed his pony. This was supposed to be a hint of the way in which the Mullah Powindah viewed the assembling of the jirga.

When the maliks had plainly indicated the falseness of their position Mr. Merk announced the new policy of Government. When friendly relations are re-established the allowances previously paid to the selected headmen are to be paid direct to the tribesmen, or such representatives as the various sections might name to receive them. That was the bribe for their future good behaviour, and it was impressed upon the "ulus," as the section leaders or ordinary tribesmen are called, that this good news should be spread widely throughout the country. But when this pleasing piece of information had had its effect it was plainly stated that the bitter physic had to come before the sweets. There were the old scores to be settled and they could only be wiped off by a lakh of rupees or the blockade of the country. The maliks agreed that the fine should be paid, though they urged that it was an enormous sum. Yet when asked if they would surrender the known offenders and thus mitigate the punishment they at once refused. "We can't do it as maliks," they said, "and the whole tribe cannot do it." That is an example of the loyalty which binds each tribe of the Waziris together. The jirga adjourned for twenty-four hours and the next day the maliks announced that they must consult the tribesmen generally and the Mullah Powindah also, before they could give a definite reply. Then they started back to their villages, but it was hardly expected that the first instalment of the fine would be forthcoming by the stipulated time. The latest advices state that the moiety of the fine has not been paid and the other penalty will be enforced. The blockade is to be thorough and to include the whole tribe without exception. To virtually make an entire tribe prisoners in their own country is probably the severest punishment that could be dealt out to them. And recognizing what it means, it is not unlikely that they will decide to remain quiet under the restraint. They were blockaded before in 1877, and they accepted the punishment quietly, not a single offence being committed while the blockade was applied. Its effect was sufficient to last until 1879 when the Afghan war caused them to break out again. Besides the restrictions which it imposes the present blockade means the loss of Rs. 5,000 monthly in tribal allowances. Probably when the fact that the tribesmen are in future to receive the allowances direct becomes generally known it will decide them to settle affairs with the Sirkar as quickly as may be. However that be the general effect of a rigorous blockade is bound to be wholesome.

COUNT MATSUKATA MASAYOSHI, Japanese Minister of State for Finance, has sent in to the Marquis Yamagata Aritomo, Minister President of State, a comprehensive report on "Post-Bellum Financial Administration in Japan." It appears that the results of the Chino-Japanese War of 1894-95 made it necessary for the Government to undertake many new enterprises which carried the annual expenditure from eighty million to two hundred million yen at a bound, and increased the total by another fifty millions in the following year. The effect was completely to revolutionise the financial situation of the country. The Japanese Government aimed at bringing about the economic growth of the country along with the financial, as the only policy destined to produce a lasting result. For this reason, which the Government on the one hand resorted to the increased revenue, which was needed to meet a greatly expanded budget, on the other hand revised the coinage, expanded the organs of monetary circulation and took other measures with a view to providing for the industrial growth of the country. In the Finance Minister's report the various features of the measures taken are fully explained. They included the expansion of the Military and Naval armament, the establishment of an iron-foundry, the improvement and extension of railways, the extension of the telephone service, of telegraph and navigation lines, the founding of an imperial university at Kyoto, of a second higher normal school, a second higher commercial school, a sixth higher school, a higher polytechnic school, agricultural and forestry schools, the establishment of the Imperial Bank of Japan, of local industrial banks, of the Bank of Formosa, a scheme for river works and others. Japan followed up her victories to good purpose and from the sacrifices of the battle-field has sprung a prosperous and progressive nation.

MR. KRUGER is apparently not too well pleased with the progress of his "mission" so far. Paris is quieting down. Parisian enthusiasm does not usually take long to subside, and Mr. Kruger will continue his journey. Mr. Kruger, in a speech at the Hotel de Ville, is said to have vehemently demanded arbitration. If the mob had been able to grant him his request, it might have done so. But neither the French Government nor any other European power will do so. Mr. Kruger's declaration that the Boers will fight till their independence is secured, was discounted by the example Mr. Kruger has set his people. What Dr. Leyds could not accomplish is beyond the powers of Mr. Kruger. When his mission is accomplished, he declares, he will return to the Transvaal, a very welcome piece of information. The next time he leaves the Transvaal it will not be on a Dutch man-of-war as an honoured guest, but on a British cruiser, as a prisoner bound for St. Helena.

A MORE diabolical plot than that to murder Lord Roberts, the discovery of which is reported this morning, was never conceived. The Cordua plot failed and the irreconcilables at once hatched another. This according to the telegram which Lord Roberts has sent home, was to explode a mine under St. Mary's Church, Johannesburg, while the Commander-in-Chief was at prayers at the morning service on Sunday week. The police had, however, been aware of the existence of the plot and arrested nine Italians and Greeks and one Frenchman, two days before the plan was to be carried into effect and they are now awaiting trial. We marvel at the clemency of Lord Roberts in that he did not order their execution on the spot. Only measures of the most prompt and severe kind will serve to bring these outlaws to their senses.

THE Hon. W. C. T. Burke resigns his office as President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the 20th proximo.

THE Mysore mine which was brought to a stand still some months back will recommence milling operations as soon as good lodes have been found. The Coromandel mine has suspended milling pending reconstructions.

TENDERS for the Calcutta Port Commissioners' four per cent. debenture loan of 15 lakhs of 1900 were opened by the Commissioners at a meeting held on Monday, the 26th instant. The accepted tenders were at rates varying from Rs. 99-1-0 to Rs. 97-12-0 the average being Rs. 98-5-8. The total amount tendered was Rs. 34, 56,000.

A EUROPEAN watchman of the Champion Reef Mine in the Kolar Gold Field named Read, who was a retired station-master of the Madras Railway, has died of hydrophobia. He was bitten two months ago by a pariah dog and suddenly hydrophobic symptoms set in and he died a painful death in hospital. An effort was made to send him to the Pasteur Institute at Kasouli but he was too weak to undertake the journey.

WITH reference to the agitation being raised in the native press in Calcutta in regard to alleged corruption in the income-tax Office, writes the "Englishmen" we have the best authority for stating it is incorrect that the Board of Revenue burked an enquiry. The whole complaint which was more or less anonymous, was thoroughly enquired into as far back as last May, and the results reported to Government. The name given by the complainant was quite unknown to the postal authorities, registered letters failing to reach him.

THE Mysore Government has recently passed orders regarding the dismissal, by the late Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, of a kotwal on the ground that he was suspected in a murder case, and had become lazy and troublesome, and that there were constant complaints against him. The Government states that a public servant ought not to be dismissed from service summarily. The specific charges against the man should have been formulated, his defence taken, and orders setting out the grounds of dismissal passed thereon. The present Deputy Commissioner is, therefore, requested to hold a proper enquiry into the matter and submit the proceedings, with his own opinion, for the final consideration and orders of Government.

IN September, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, brought to the notice of the local Government that the prevalence of plague in Mysore and the abnormally high prices ruling in the markets had subjected the poorer classes of people to great distress, though not to actual starvation, and the havoc committed by the disease was in a considerable degree attributable to the unwholesome and insufficient food upon which these classes have to sustain themselves for want of a proper means of livelihood. The adoption of some measures for the relief of the distressed was urgently called for, and the filling in of Purniah's Nala, near the Mochi Ghat in Mysore City, was recommended. It is estimated that about 2,000 persons may resort to the work. The Government has approved of these proposals and sanctioned an advance of Rs. 8,000 for the purpose.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" gives interesting particulars of a body discovered in a morass near Kiel on May 29. The weeds growing in the bog have penetrated the skin, and destroyed all the soft tissue, and even the muscle. The moisture, too, has deprived the bones of their calcareous salts, so that they can now be cut like indiarubber. On the other hand, the connecting tissues are so well preserved that, although the body has been compressed to a thickness of from one to four centimeters, by the pressure of the peat, it has kept its outlines fairly well. The dress covering the body consist of a woolen cloak of fine texture, adorned with lozenges, trousers, and wrappings for the feet, a girdle, and leather shoes. The hair is well preserved, and is fox-red in colour. To judge from the dress, the body must have been buried between 200 and 400 A.D. This is the ninth discovery of the kind in Schleswig-Holstein, and four other bodies have been found in the north of Germany.

WORK upon the Peshawar Kohat road has at last been begun and it will be proceeded with steadily during the current cold weather. The existing roadway in British territory from Peshawar to Aimal Chabutra will be metalled, while in the Kohat Pass itself the road will be put in a thorough state of repair, all sections where there is any soft ground being well metalled. Local labour will be employed as much as possible, and this will put some money into the pockets of the Adam Khel Afridis in and about the Pass. The road will be 37 miles long, from Peshawar to the Kohat "kotal," 10 miles only lying in tribal territory. Hitherto the tribesmen have evaded their responsibilities in maintaining this short length, though they have received liberal allowances on the express condition that the road was kept in a good state. Last year they were informed that they must fulfil the terms of the agreement and they showed themselves quite amenable. As they will now be saved the initial cost of making the roadway, which might justly have been imposed upon them, they have certainly no cause of complaint.

MR. AUGUSTUS HARE'S RECOLLECTIONS.

"THE STORY OF MY LIFE."

WHEN Mr. Hare published his gossiping and egotistical "Story of My Life" in three volumes four years ago, he announced that the story was not completed, and that those who wished to follow it further would have an opportunity of doing so—later. The promise is kept in the three further volumes now issued. Mr. Hare is chiefly known to the public as the compiler of three widely-read volumes of "Memorials of a Quiet Life," and of a long series of very useful and popular books, which have been fitly described as "glorified guide books." A busy man of letters, with strong domestic affections, who travels to produce excellent handbooks, who is a welcome visitor to country houses, yet is devoted to his own delightful home, has not the elements of a story in this unadventurous and self-centred life. But conversation in these days is mostly gossip, and a good listener who writes down the stories of the dinner table gathers a big budget of things old and new, which the world willingly reads. This is what Mr. Hare has done. He writes in his journal in 1874: "My books have made me almost well-known after a fashion, and people are very kind, for with what Shakespeare calls 'the excellent foppery of the world,' many who used to snub me now almost 'make up to me,' and all kinds of so-called 'great people' invite me to their houses." Accounts of these great people and their houses, of the stories they tell and that are told about them, with portraits and views of houses and picturesque places, make up the great bulk of Mr. Hare's pages. His first journey is to Spain, when he meets at Gibraltar.

THE EX-KING OF SPAIN.

The first day when we went down to the table d'hote there were only two others present—a Scotch commercial traveller, and, below him, a rather well-looking Spaniard, evidently a gentleman, but with, rather an odd-looking figure and squeaky voice. He bowed very civilly as we came in, and we returned it. . . . It was Don Francisco d'Assise, ex-King of Spain. Since then we have breakfasted and dined with him every day. . . . and we have had endless talk, the result of which is that I certainly do not believe a word of the stories against him.

On his way home he spends an evening at the British Embassy at Paris:

The Duchesse de la Tramouille was there, as hideous as people as historic name usually are. Little fat Lord Lyons was most amiable, but his figure is like a pumpkin with an apple on the top. It is difficult to believe he is as clever as he is supposed to be. He is sometimes amusing, however. . . . He boasts that he arrived at the Embassy with all he wanted contained in a single portmanteau, and that if he were called upon to leave it for ever to-day the same would suffice.

Among the autumn visits was one to Fryston, Lord Houghton's house, since burned. It was so filled with books of every kind that the whole house was a library, each bookcase being devoted to a different subject. From Lord Houghton Mr. Hare says he received constant kindness and protection from his first entering on literary life:

LORD HOUGHTON AND THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

Talking of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lord Houghton said: "Miss Coutts likes me because I never proposed to her. Almost all the young men of good family did; those who did their duty by their family always did. Mrs. Browne (Miss Coutts's companion) used to see it coming, and took herself out of the way for ten minutes, but she only went into the next room, and left the door open, and then the proposal took place, and immediately it was done, Miss Coutts coughed, and Mrs. Brown came in again.

Another visit was to Hatfield, where Lord and Lady Salisbury and a destinguished company sat on Sunday evening round the fire telling stories, one of which was told by the Attorney-General of a ghost that appeared to Mrs. Fry. But Hatfield has its own ghost, "a phantom coach which arrives and drives up the staircase and then disappears. Lord Salisbury heard it the other night when he was in his dressing-room, and dressed again, thinking it was visitors, and went down, but it was no one." One of his intimate friends was the Rev. Hugh Pearson, Rector of Sonning, who tells a story of

DEAN STANLEY'S ABSENCE OF MIND.

One day, driving from Monreale to Palermo, with their carpet bags on the seat before them, Arthur suddenly complained of the cold. "Well, you had better put something on," said H. P. "I will" said Arthur. H. P. went on with his book, till after some time suddenly looking up, he saw Arthur, who was also busily engaged in reading, entirely clothed in white raiment. He had put on his night-shirt over all his other clothes, without thinking what he was doing, and they were just driving into the streets of Palermo.

In preparing his "Walks in London," he notes:

WHAT THE PIMLICO ESTATE COST.

An amusing tea at the Duchess of Cleveland's. The Duchess talked of Pimlico, the bought property of Lord Grosvenor, formerly called "The Five Fields." The Court wished to buy it, because it was so close to Buckingham Palace, but thought the sum asked was too much. Lord Grosvenor gave £30,000 for it. Lord Cowper had wished to buy it, and sent his agent for the purpose, but he came back without having done so, and when Lord Cowper upbraided him, said, "Really, my lord, I could not bind it in my heart to give £200 more for it than it was worth." Cubitt afterwards offered a ground rent of £30,000.

At an evening party, at Lord Houghton's, Mr. Hare is reminded of Carlyle's speech when some ecclesiastic asked him what would happen if Jesus Christ returned to earth now. "Happen?" said Carlyle; "why, Dickie Milnes would ask him to dinner, and would ask Pontius Pilate to meet him." In a talk at Sir John Lefevre's he described how, in the Upper House of Convocation, the members amused their leisure by suiting each of the Bishops with texts. The Archbishop of York, who had married a Greek, was given, "And she was a Greek." Bishop Wilberforce's text was, "She brought him butter in a lordly dish." When Nassau Senior, who took down all that he heard, was to meet the Khedive, this habit was mentioned to the Egyptian ruler. "Yes I quite understand," said the Khedive; "Mr. Senior is the trumpet, and I am to blow down it." Some of Mr. Hare's friends have evidently acted on the same principle.

On a visit to the Lowes, in 1877, Mr. Lowe described his life in Australia. Money scarcely existed there, payments were made in kind or in bills. "When we played whist" said Mr. Lowe, "we played sheep, with bullocks on the rubber; and when a man won much he had to hire a field next morning to put his winnings in." At Mrs. Duncan Stuart's Sir Henry Irving told Mr. Hare that since he had heard him tell a story at Lord Ducie's he had wished him to do something in public. Sir Henry himself thought at one time he would get Wilkie Collins to write a story, and would take a room at the Egyptain Hall, fit it up in an old-fashioned way, sit down by the fire and take the audience, as it were, at once into his room and his confidence." "In your case," he said to Mr. Hare, "you need not apply to Wilkie Collins," and he had little doubt he might make £8,000 a year. Mr Hare tells some stories of what he calls Tennyson's "bearish manners." Lord Beaconsfield seems to have been as obnoxious to Mr. Hare as Tennyson was. At dinner at Lord Verulam's he sees "the shallow, basilisk face of Lord Beaconsfield," who, at the dinner and all next day, seemed absorbed, scarcely noticed any one, barely answered his host when spoken to." "It was amusing seeing Lord Beaconsfield," he writes, "when him I never did except when he feebly bleated out some brief and ghastly utterance." At Burghley he visits Lord Exeter, of whom he says:

Lord Exeter, with his lank black hair, and his wrinkled yellow jack boots high above the knee, looks like a soldier of Cromwell. In the evening he and the whole family dance incessantly to the music of a barrel organ which they take it in turn to wind.

This was the amusement at Compiegne in the decadence of the Second Empire, and, as Mr. Hare says, "the worst of the many bad organ-grinders was the Emperor himself." The ghost stories Mr. Hare tells are innumerable. One of the longest and ghastliest is a horrible tale of a corpse, which leaves its grave and acts a vampire, and which has to be burned, the only thing, Mr. Hare says, which can lay a vampire. So absurd a tale throws suspicion on all Mr. Hare's stories of the supernatural. Here, however, is

A STORY OF SECOND SIGHT.

On the day on which the Eurydice was lost, Sir J. Cowell and Sir John MacNeill were standing together in a window of Windsor Castle which overlooks a wide extent of country. Suddenly Sir J. McNeill seemed to be dreaming, and speaking aloud "What a terrible storm," he said. "Oh! how terrible storm," he said. "Oh! do you see that ship? It will be lost. Oh! how terrible. Good, God it's gone." It was at that moment the Eurydice went down.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

ANGLO-FRENCH DISTURBANCE AT SHANGHAI

LONDON, Nov. 28,

Thirty French soldiers attacked a few English civilians in the British Settlement at Shanghai on Monday and bayoneted several of the police.

The troops are now confined to their respective Settlements.

The "Times" is informed that Russia has intimated to Great Britain that she will only evacuate the Shanghaikwan Railway if the expenses of occupation are paid.

It is stated that four new powerful cruisers will be commissioned early in 1901 for service in China.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.

A PLOT TO BLOW UP LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Lord Roberts reports that successful skirmishes have taken place in all divisions, and large captures of cattle and forage have been made.

General Clements when marching on Rietfontein, completely dispersed 900 Boers with three guns under Delarey.

One thousand seven hundred reinforcements sailed for the Cape yesterday.

A recrudescence of the sedition agitation at the Cape is estranging from the British the hitherto passively loyal Dutch and the situation is regarded as serious.

With reference to a rumour which has been current that a plot existed to take Lord Roberts's life, his Lordship telegraphs that the Johannesberg police have been aware for some time of the existence of such a plot, and that nine Italians and Greeks and one Frenchman were arrested on the 16th instant, and are now awaiting their trial.

The plot was to explode a mine in St. Mary's Church during the morning service on the 18th instant.

MR. KRUGER IN PARIS.

Mr. Kruger declares that when his mission to Europe is completed, he will return to the Transvaal.

Mr. Kruger yesterday received M. Rochefort, who presented him with a sword of honour for transmission to General Cronje.

Mr. Kruger at the Hotel de Ville, replying to an address, vehemently demanded arbitration, declaring that the Boers would fight till their independence was secured.

He had an interview with M. Delcasse in the evening, which lasted forty-five minutes.

The French Government has refused to accept an interpolation suggesting that representations be made to Great Britain in favour of arbitration for the Boers.

THE ACTING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir Evelyn Wood acts as Commander-in-Chief until the arrival of Lord Roberts, which will be about the end of December.

GOVERNMENT AND THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Lord Monkswell, in a letter to the "Times" in reference to the purchase of the Indian Railways, says he hopes the journals will give their powerful support to the proposition that the Indian railway shareholders should have a right to know whether the Government intends to persevere in the project which will deprive them of half their property.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

VISIT TO SHIKARPUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, Nov. 28.

His Excellency the Governor left Sukkur for Shikarpur this morning and was met at the station by a deputation of Municipal Commissioners who presented an address. Replying, his Excellency said that their Excellencies hoped to visit the Dufferin Hospital in which Lady Northcote took a great interest. He hoped that the check put by the opening of the Kotri-Rohri Line on the prosperity of the City would be only temporary. He was pleased to observe the interest the Municipality is taking in sanitary measures. As his stay in the city was for a few hours only and as he was anxious to see its institutions, he would say no more.

Their Excellencies then drove through the town to see the picturesque bazar, the Dufferin Hospital and other institutions. The station was decorated and the school-children carrying flags lined the streets.

CASHMENT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Bank of Bengal reporting on the Government proposals for popularising currency notes strongly favour the additional facilities for cashment of notes of each circle locally, but are against either extending the area of the legal tender for notes or increasing the number of localities in which notes of outside issues can claim cashment.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 27.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.s steamer Egypt arrived here from Bombay, day-before yesterday evening.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar arrived here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar fro.. Bombay on the 27th instant, via Lamu and Benadir Coast.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Marke.. closed quiet.
Surats steady.
Good Bhownugger 4 16-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 13-16
Bar Silver	29 11-16

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE SAVOY IN 1881.

THE HOLLAND FINE ART GALLERY.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

THE revival of "Patience" recalls the opening of the Savoy with that opera, and will remind playgoers of the enormous advance we have since made in theatrical matters, and especially in the employment of electricity. The Savoy was the first London playhouse illuminated throughout by the incandescent lamps, and although the fact may now seem strange enough, it was Mr. D'Oyly Carte's principal trouble in 1881 to prove to the theatre-going public that there was no danger. The more timid seemed to have some idea that an accident to the electric lights might involve some sort of lightning flash, while even more level-headed folk shook their heads lest the electricity might suddenly fail, and a stampede should occur in the darkness. So Mr. Carte, in order to reassure everybody, made a speech on the stage, showing how the "pilot" of the sunlight was always kept burning, so that the house could be flooded with gas at a moment's notice; and smashing an electric incandescent lamp with a hammer to prove there was no danger. The audience were also invited after the representation to see the electrict lighting on the stage, where they were received by Mr George Edwardes, who was then Mr. Carte's acting manager. That gracious actress, Miss Julia Gwynne, who is now Mrs. George Edwardes, was then a member of the company, playing the Lady Saphir. Mrs. D'Oyly Carte at that time Miss Helen Lenoir, and then, as now, Mr. Carte' business right hand, was in America she having just superintended the production of "Patience" at the Standard Theatre, New York. The only real difficulty which Mr. D'Oyly Carte found in adopting the electric light was with the scenery, for the white electric lamps rendered necessary totally different colours to those used by scene painters for the yellow gas lights. The difficulty was, however, overcome by the skill of Mr. Henry Emden, who at the time courteously contributed to "The Theatres" columns of this journal an interesting description of the important changes which were made. Now, of course, almost every stage in London has the electric light, while at the Opera the very scenery is hence forward to be shifted by electric power.

A short time ago, Mme. Charlotte Wiehe, a Danish actress, made her appearance at the Coronet Theatre at Notting-hill, and achieved a considerabl degree of success. Messrs. Farrington and Canby have now secured Terry's Theatre for a brief term for the purpose of introducing her to audiences in a more central part of the town. Mme. Wiehe does not labour under the disadvantage of speaking in a foreign tongue, but that is not because she speaks English, at all events, on our stage. Possibly out of regard for the sorely-tried critics, but more likely because not one Englishman in a thousand knows a word of Danish, she elects to appear in a couple of plays without words, set to a musical accompaniment, in the style of that little masterpiece, "L'Enfant Prodigue." Her principal production, "L'Homme aux Poupees," is not exactly a masterpiece. It suggests Mr. Daulton's "Niobe," to say nothing of other pieces; but it gives the actress an opportunity of appearing in the character of a doll that comes to life, a convenient vehicle for a pantomimic performer. Mme. Wiehe has a pleasing smile and an intelligent manner, and she possesses considerable mimetic powers. As she is described, however, as the celebrated leading actress from the Theatre Royal, Copenhagen, we should like to see her in some more important creation than this, or the little "mimodrame" entitled "La Main," which followed, to pronounce judgment as to her powers. The programme also includes "La Camomille," a little one-act comedy, as it is called, played by French performers. In reality this is a mere episode, such as writers for the Theatre Libre have produced for some years past in prodigious numbers. A husband arrives at a friend's house and finds his wife there under what seem to be suspicious circumstances; he finds his suspicions are unfounded, and—well, that is all. But then the new school, it is well known, despise plot or invention. The piece was played by M. Andre Hall, M. Husson Mlle. Marguerite Bernier, and Mlle. Rita Lebrec. A very pleasant interlude, as at the Coronet, consisted in the wonderful skirt dance, with polychromatic effects, by Miss Loie Fuller, who certainly continues to realise the poetry of motion. The performances, which evidently afforded pleasure to an audience which completely filled the little house, cannot be extended beyond a fortnight.

A further indication of the revival of interest in the poetical drama is the appearance in the current number of "The Fortnightly Review" of a poetical play in two acts by Fiona Macleod, entitled "The Immortal Hour," though plays in prose are not to be excluded from this honour, as appears by the fact that the next piece to be published in this way will be Mr. Barris's new play, "The Wedding Guest," now performing at the Garrick. Fiona Macleod's play, which is founded on an ancient legend known as "Midir and Etain," is very delicate and fanciful, and is remarkable for the skill with which the author preserves the Celtic spirit of the story—above all, in the interspersed lyrics. It is to be feared, however, that it is all too ethereal for the stage. As Mr. Courtney is not likely to admit to his pages plays which are not of manifest promise, it is obvious that "The Fortnightly Review" may render valuable service to the cause of the literary drama by securing to dramatists at least an introduction to the reading public. Fortunately—although there is, we are aware a popular belief to the contrary—publication in print does not in any way affect the author's stage rights—least in his own country, while even in the United States he may protect himself by simultaneous publication there.

The 43rd season of the Popular Concerts opened at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon, when, although there was nothing particularly striking in the programme, nor any great star among the leading performers, the attendance was encouragingly large. Until Christmas, the leadership of the Quartet will be more or less in commission—the first violinist being from time to time changed; but after the New Year the duties will be exclusively undertaken by the Ysaye party from Brussels. On Saturday, Haydn's Quartet in G. Op. 17, was led by Herr Halir, a pupil of Dr. Joachim, and who is no stranger to Popular Concert audiences; while the rest of the party included Messrs. Inwards, Gibson, and Paul Ludwig. The violin solos were Dr. Max Bruch's Romance in A Minor, and some of the Brahms-Joachim Hungarian Dances, Herr Halir being recalled and applauded, but wisely declining an encore. Miss Adela Verne played Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata, and also took part in Schumann's Pianoforte Quartet, the performance of which was the best thing of the afternoon. Songs were contributed by Mr. Lawrence Rea.

In the coming Christmas pantomime at Drury Lane Theatre, which is shortly to be put in rehearsal two separate fairy stories are apparently to be combined, and the piece is called "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast." The cast will include those old and popular favourites Dan Leno and Herbert Campbell and the Grigolatis, while among the newcomers are Fred Emney, Madge Lessing, and Elaine Ravensberg. Contrary to the time-honoured tradition of pantomimes, the curtain is to rise on a brilliantly lighted scene instead of on the usual dark, mysterious home where the demons of the piece weave their plots. The spectacular effects for which Drury Lane is famous will in the first part take the form of a representation of Beauty's dreams during the last twelve months of her hundred years of sleep.

When that delightful play "A Message from Mars"—just reaching its first anniversary—is withdrawn from the Avenue, Mr. Charles Hawtrey will produce "The Man from Blankley's"—curious similarity of little this—founded by Mr. Anstey on his series of papers in "Punch." "The Man from Blankley's," it will be recalled, is a gentleman hired from the Universal Emporium for social duties. The piece is in three acts; the first is called, "Before Dinner," the second "At Dinner," and the third "After Dinner". Though the piece is obviously intended as a skit on the notion of gentlemen being supplied to order, "the man from Blankley's" turns out to be quite a fine chap. In Mr. Hawtrey's hands we ought to get a really delightful study on a new type.

The Holland Fine Art Gallery celebrates its change to new quarters in Grafton-street, London, by bringing together a large and varied collection of the works of modern Dutch masters. A few of these have been seen previously—the small "Dordrecht" of James Maris, for instance, a very typical and exquisite specimen of his work. Of more novelty, and so in a way of more interest, is that master's large and impressive oil sketch of the Presentation in the Temple, entitled "The Prayer of Simeon". Rembrandtesque in effect, but for all that of authentic and original character. Excellent also is his small water-colour study for a well-known larger oil piece called "The Mill," while a still smaller work, "The Water Mill" broadly, almost roughly, touched in the heavier medium, gives a wonderful amount of completeness in its result. "Arnhem Cathedral," by Bosboom, is a larger canvas than one generally gets from him. It gives us a somewhat conventional measure of his virtues. It has not the charm and richness of the "St. Gudule, Brussels," which hangs beside it nor the freshness and firm, fine draughtsmanship of the "Exterior of a Barn" a water-colour which, removed in subject from his ordinary line of church architecture, seems removed also in style and allows one to look into his method with an eye unentangled by reminiscence. Seldom has one seen more of J. H. Weissenbruch's excellences in one canvas than in his small piece, of meadow, trees, and distant houses, simply entitled "Landscape," altogether satisfying in colour and delightful in the easy grace of its handling. Gloomy and impressive is the large "Evening at Doornwearth Castle," by De Bock with cattle by W. Maris. Good pieces of work by artists of lesser repute are "Playmates," by Kever, "The Windmill" and "The Old Barn," by W. Roelofs; and "The Peat Barge," by L. Apol. In addition to one or two slight but charming studies by Mauve and a singularly broad and luminous cattle piece by William Maris—quite a recent production,—are average examples by G. Poggenbeek, F. W. Mesdag, M. Dauer, and J. Israels, men whose average is not without a sufficient measure of virtues.

AMERICAN ENGINES FOR INDIA.

IT will be a regrettable matter, writes the "Englishman," if the nine locomotives required by the Port Commissioners are, after all, ordered from American makers. Their chief recommendation is said to be in the matter of time; they offer to have them ready for delivery some three months earlier than the British makers could supply. But it is well known that the steamers coming to Calcutta from American ports are few and far between and it may happen that even if the locomotives are ready for shipment within the period specified they may have to wait weeks, possibly months, for a steamer. Furthermore it takes a steamer a matter of nearly two months to come from New York to Calcutta, whereas British liners take but one-half the time. The saving of time is, therefore, very problematical; and in any case it seems but poor economy to lay out lakhs of rupees in unknown and untried machinery of the kind, that should last some twenty-five or thirty years, for so shadowy an advantag. Our contemporary's case may be streng-thened by pointing ou. that American engine burns 23 per cent. more full than an English-built engine and require almos 50 per cent. more repairs.

DEATH OF A KHOJA MERCHANT.

THE Khoja community loses one of its oldest and prominent members in the death of Mr. Peroo Mahomed, which took place yesterday afternoon, at his residence, in the native town. The deceased was a self-made man, having commenced life as a humble furniture-dealer and risen to affluence. He was the proprietor of the Peroo Mahomed Oil Mill, and a part proprietor of the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company. Two of his sons, Kassambhoy and Nensey, predeceased him, and he leaves behind him only one son, Fazalbhoy, muccadum to Messrs. Glade and Co. Curiously enough a suit filed by the deceased against some of his grandsons appears on the board of Mr. Justice Tyebjee at the High Court to-day; but in consequence of his death, the suit will have to abate.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. M. B BHARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee yesterday afternoon. There were also present Messrs. J. McDonald, Ibrahim Rahimtula, H. Kennedy, K. N. Wadia, S. D. Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Viegas and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed.

THE DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula on the resumption of the consideration of the budget estimates moved that the town duty on ghee be retained at ten annas per maund and not reduced to eight annas as recommended by the Commissioner.

The Acting Commissioner (Mr. Sladen) said that if this were carried and considering the proposal to reduce the water rate there would be a considerable reduction in the balances. He thought it would be the greatest possible mistake to budget for an amount different from that Mr. Harvey had already budgeted for.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said that at present he was simply asking to increase the revenue. They could consider the water rate at the proper time.

The Commissioner said that if they did not carry the suggested reduction of the water rate there would be no reason for raising the increased revenue from ghee. Some of the balances were in papers which could not be conveniently sold and the actual balance on the 1st April, 1892, would be four lakhs only. He thought it would be extremely unsafe to reduce the actual balance as proposed.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula asked what would become of the nineteen lakhs proposed to be obtained by new loans.

The Acting Commissioner replied that the nineteen lakhs were taken into account in arriving at the balance of Rs. 9,90,000 on the loan budget. He suggested that the water rate should be considered before the proposal in regard to town duties.

Mr. Rahimtula then moved that the estimated water revenue be reduced from Rs. 20,62,000 to Rs. 19,06,000 and that the water rate be retained at four per cent. as at present instead of the proposed increase to five per cent.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the motion. Mr. McDonald was struck by the unfairness of the rates for water by valuation and by meter and he considered there should be an equalisation of the rates.

The Acting Commissioner said that a reduction of the water rate might mean that other tax-payers would have to pay for the water. Mr. Harvey had done his best to square up the water-works so that the cost of the department would come out of the water rates.

Mr. Rahimtula's motion was carried by seven against one.

Mr. Ibrahim next proposed that the town duties on grain and firewood be reduced, as recommended by the Commissioner, namely, from six annas t fouro annas and from two annas to one anna per candy, respectively, but that the duty on ghee remain at ten annas per candy instead of eight annas as proposed by the Commissioner.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the motion.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed proposed as an amendment that the duty on ghee be retained at ten annas and that on firewood at two annas, the duty on grain being reduced in accordance with the Commissioner's recommendation, bringing the town duty to Rs. 11,40,000.

The amendment was rejected.

Dr. Viegas moved as a further amendment that the ghee duty remain at ten annas, the firewood tax be abolished and the tax on grain be reduced to two annas.

This amendment was not seconded.

The original motion was then carried raising the town duties from the estimated Rs. 7,15,000 to Rs. 11,00,000.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the various estimates in detail, and by the time they rose had not completed the consideration of the Health Department's finances, these standing over till the next meeting. The total estimated revenue was, however, passed at Rs. 81 30,000.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. A. HOSFORD succeeds to the Adjutancy of the 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, vice Captain Fife, whose tenure has expired.

Captain Bacon, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, proceeds home on six months' leave, on medical certificate.

As there is now no native infantry regiment quartered at Quilon, the escort required for the British Resident at Trivandrum will be furnished as a temporary measure from the Pioneer Regiment located at Trichinopoly, and it will be relieved half-yearly.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

NEW P. & O. STEAMER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, which left Aden on Sunday, at 9 p. m., with the English mails of the 16th November, is expected in Bombay at 7 a. m., on Friday. The Persia is a new steamer and was successfully launched at Greenock on the 13th August last. She is a vessel of 8,000 tons gross register, and 11,000 horse-power, and is fitted with triple expansion engines capable of developing a speed at sea of 18 knots. She has passenger accommodation on hurricane, spar, and main decks, for nearly 600 aloon passengers. The designs for the dining saloons, music and smoking rooms were prepared by Mr. T. E. Collcut. The Persia brings the following passengers:—

Anderson, Mrs
Ashley, Mrs
Andreae, Mr C
Adams, Miss
Allen, Miss
Allen, Mr B
Anderson, Mrs C A
Alexander, Lieut and Mrs A V
Aitchison, Mr W
Birkmyre, Mr and Mrs A
Bonham, Col
Bryce, Mrs
Brittain, Mr S S
Burkitt, Mr
Bromm, Miss
Bertram, Mr
Barton, Miss
Barton, Mr E L
Butcher, Miss M
Booth, Mr
Beerdsall, Mr
Beauchamp, Mr and Mrs H K
Brown, Mr J W
Brouham, 2 Misses
Butler, Mr
Barlow, Mr and Mrs
Burke, Mrs W H
Browne, Rev Wilkie
Brewster, Mr W
Boyd Mr D J
Bellin, Miss
Bellin, Miss E
Brandran, Miss and niece
Bray, Mr E H
Brownrigg Mr F W
Benschek, Mr A D
Barlow-Poole, Mr
Buchanan, Mr N G
Bernays, Mr J H
Baskett, Mr. H J C
Blair, Mr
Brooks, Mrs and 2 infants
Bell, Miss
Cameron, Mrs and child
Cotton, Mr & Mrs J S
Cotton, Miss
Clough, Mr F H
Casperez, Mr E P
Chalmers, Mrs and 2 infants
Clark, Miss E
Carruthers, Miss
Callaghan, Mrs and child
Chadwick, Mr D T
Collett, Mr C M
Cousins, Miss
Cooper, Mr D E
Clothia, Mr H S
Copeland, Mr
Chisholm, Mr and Mrs J
Campbell, Mrs D
Craig, Mr H R
Cunliffe, Maj and Mrs V W
Carroll Miss G
Christien, Mr F D
Christien, Mr F E
Corbett, Mr P T
Cardale, Mr W H
Chamberlain, Mr & Mrs
Coulter, Dr and Mrs
Campbell, Mr and Mrs D A
Coventry, Mr F C
Callaghan, Mr D
Chi-lett, Miss
Carlile, Mr and Mrs
Carlile, Miss
Dykes, Mrs
Dalal, Mr and Mrs J
Dunn, Miss
Dady, Mr C H
Dadysett, Mr S
Duxbury, Mr
Davies, Mr H W
Deighton, Mrs
Doig, Mr
Dunbar, Mr F H
DeMontmorency, Mr G F
Dickson, Mr J
DeGillibut, Miss
Devenish, Mr J
Dias, Mr G J
Dias, Mr M C
Dias, Mr D G
Davenisb, Mr
Dight, Mrs A and 2 infants
Davies, Mr and Mrs R
Davies, Miss
Dick, Mr and Mrs
Elmore, Mr J S
Elmore, Mr F
Earl of Suffolk
Ellis, Mr V S
Edmonson, Mr
Eathorne, Mr T
Ewing, Mr and Mrs and child
Foley, Mr C W
Fletcher, Miss
Fulton, Mr D W
Field, Mrs
Framjee, Mr Mrs and child
Field, Rev and Mrs C H A
Ferrier, Mr J L
Fife, Mr J E
Filson, Mr J T W
Filgate, Mr and Mrs S
Fybe, Mrs
Fforde, Mrs A B
Foster, Miss
Finn, Rev and Mrs
FitzGibbon, Mrs M C
Gwyther, Mr and Mrs F E and infant
Gonne, Miss
Gwyder, Mr N J
Goodwin, Lieut G J
Grant, Dr
Gonne, Miss
Glover, Mr
Gorlick, Mr R R
Galloway, Mrs
Griffith Mr J T
Godridge, Mrs
Gill, Mr H
Govan, Mr and Mrs H M
Green, Mr E F
Gray, Mr and Mrs and infant
Hamblin, Miss
Hamblin, Mr and Mrs
Harison, Mr C
Harison, Mrs and infant
Hause, Mrs J C
Hoskins, Mr G R
Hussani, Mr and Mrs G R and 2 children
Harris, Mr R
Hodge, Mr
Hanbury, Miss C
Hanbury, Miss E M
Hart, Mrs F W and 2 infants
Hampden, Miss H
Herr, Miss
Harrison, Mrs
Hickley, Mr and Mrs V W
Head, Mr Francis
Horrocks, Mr T
Howell, Mr E A B
Jones, Miss Amy
Judd, Mr W F
Jackson, Mr
Jehangir, Sir Cowasjee and Lady
Jameson, Mr A
John, Mr and Mrs H C
Jenkins, Lady
Jones, Mr
Jones-Bateman, Mr and Mrs and infant
Jones, Mr F S
Kent, Mr W
Kisch, Mr
Konstan, Mr E M
Kirkpatrick, Lieut
Kerrick, Mrs
Kemball, Mrs child and infant
Keay, Mr Seymour
Keay, 2 Misses
Lockhart, Miss
Leveridge, Mrs H and 2 children
Lausing, Mr L D
Lawrie, Mr and Mrs Cecil
Leather, Mrs
Lake, Mr A F
Lyall, Mr D R
Lawrie, Mr G W
Lomax, Mrs
Leach, Miss
Leach, Col and Mrs J
Lawrence, Mr A
Lane, Mr W H
Legh, Mr E W
Lais, Mr P F
McCulloch, Mr R L M
Molony, Mr J C
Mackinnon, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Mackintosh, Mr D S
Mackinnon, Mr
Mackinnon, Miss
Marsden, Mr R G
Murray, Mr Cyril
McDougall, Mr D
Madden, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Maffery, Mr
Morrison, Mr W S
McNair, Mr R H
Maxwell, Mr and Mrs R
Marr, Mr A
Moore, Mr and Mrs S and 2 infants
Muir, Mr J F
Moore, Mrs and infant
Mounsey, Mr H J
Mawson, Mr O S
Marshall, Miss
Macaulay, Mr R H
Murray, Mr
Molony, Mr and Mrs E A
McCaw, Mr
Muspratt, Mr E
Marsham, Mr and Mrs
McCauslanp, Mrs Sell
Murphy, Mr P W
Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs A
Morris, Miss
McGredie, Mr
Meredith, Mrs R
McGregor, Mr J
Morton, Mr
Marks, Mr F
McDonald, Mr and Mrs
Monohan, Mr and Mrs J F
Macfarlane, Mr
Ness, Mr David
Neilson, Miss
New, Mr R H
Narruss, Mr and Mrs G
Nash, Mr R H E
Ogilvie, Mrs
Onseley, Mrs
O'Donnell, Mrs
Parson, Miss
Petrocochino, Miss
Petrocochino, Mr A
Petrocochino, Mr L
Pierce, Miss R
Petrie, Mr D P
Playfair, Sir
Paul, Mrs E T
Redman, Rev H E
Ritchie, Mr
Robertson, Mr F W
Roebuck, Mr W
Reid, Mr
Reid, Miss
Rose, Miss
Radcliffe, Mrs
Robinson, Mrs A
Stringfellow, Mr H B
Sykes, Mr A J
Symons, Mr J L
Stevenson, Miss
Semple, Mr J
Smith, Mr J G
Stoenstand, Mr
Savage, Mrs and 8 boys
Savage, Miss
Shakespear, Mrs and infant
Stewart, Mrs F J
Strachan, Mr W
Sinclair, Mrs R W
Stewart, Lady and infant
Stewart, Miss
Silver, Mrs A H
Stanley, Mr H
Simpson, Mr F D
Stiffe, Mrs
Same, Mr and Mrs A J
Smith, Mr C
Sothmere, Capt and Mrs
Shallow, Mr A W
Showers, Mr E M
Soam, Mr J
Sitwell, Mr and Mrs Sidney
Stapelton, Mr and Mrs F C
Townsend, Miss
Tagg, Mr
Tawney, Maj and Mrs E
Tudball, Miss
Thurman, Mr W H
Thesiger, Mrs
Trewby, Miss
Trood, Mr and Mrs W
Thomas, Mr E A
Thomson, Miss
Taylor, Mr J R
Turnbull, Mr S R
Thesiger, Mrs
Thesiger, Hon Percy
Tabourdin, Mr W C B
Todd, Capt and Mrs F B
Thomson, Mr J R
Tuthewy, Mr A W
Uttamram, Mr
Vasasdur-Witts, Mrs and 3 daughters
Walker, Mrs and 2 children
Wright, Mrs H
Wynd, Mr
Wace, Genl
Wise, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Wise, Miss
Williamson, Mr H
Wilkes, Mrs
Woollcombe, Mrs and child
Williamson, Miss
Wood, Mr B D
Young, Mrs and Miss
Wynne, Capt and Mrs S R
Wright, Mr P L
Walker, Mr C R S
Williams, Mr C T
Williams, Miss
Woodroofe, Mr
Wright, Mr D P

Jubland, where a rising of Somalis has taken place, is the most northerly of the four divisions of the East African Protectorate. That particular corner of the British Empire has in recent years given a great deal more trouble than it is worth, being almost as distinguished in that respect as the neighbouring protectorate of Uganda. Of course, the present disturbance will be quelled, though as experience of a few years ago showed, the country is difficult and with the few troops available operations may linger on for months; but the net result must be to prolong strife and unrest in a colony which, with its scanty resources can least of all afford this sort of indulgence. From all one can gather, the administration of Sir Arthur Hardinge, who has just retired from the Commissionership, has not been a success, and the present outbreak on the Juba River is possibly the Somail's way of expressing his appreciation of the fact.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

THE Honorary Secretary of the Pasteur Institute, recently opened at Kasauli, has written to the Bombay Corporation asking for contribution to the general funds. He asks that the establishment of the institution may be made known, and amongst other things says:—"A Pasteur Institute for the free treatment of all classes of people bitten by rabid animals was opened at Kasauli on the 9th of August. The Institute is under the charge of Major D. Semple, R.A.M.C., a thorough specialist in bacteriology, who has studied the anti-rabic treatment in France. The treatment is precisely the same as that given in the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and the results are expected to be even better for Indian patients, since the long delay of a three-weeks' journey will be avoided. The results of the anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute in Paris in 1899 show a death-rate of 25 per cent., or 1 death in every 400 persons treated. The death-rate amongst those bitten by rabid animals, and who have not undergone treatment, varies according to the class of animal. Some authorities give the death-rate among those bitten by rabid dogs 30 to 35 per cent., others 50 to 55 per cent., or higher, or a mean death-rate of 42 per cent., i.e., 168 in every 400 persons. Amongst those bitten by wolves and jackals the death-rate is about 80 per cent., or 320 in every 400 persons. As the present income of the Institute is not sufficient to meet the increasing expenditure, the Central Committee of the Institute request the favour of the Municipal Committee contributing annual subscriptions in aid of the Institute.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

IMPORTANT cases of dacoities are now being tried by Mr. Batchelor, the Sessions Judge, and assessors, one of which was already disposed of by the Judge, in which Alu Mora and fifteen others, of the Miana tribe, were charged with committing raid in the village of Dholad, in the Dholka taluka. It is alleged by the prosecution, which is conducted by Mr. Manilal Bhajubhai, LL.B., the Assistant Prosecutor, that about 22 persons, armed with swords, guns and sticks, plundered the houses of four Banias and carried away property, to the value of Rs. 3,100. Out of this Rs. 900 worth of valuables was recovered from the prisoners. Accused Nos. 1, 4, 7 and 16 confessed their crime before the Second Class Magistrate of the Malia State. It is said that the Banias were threatened with torture if they did not point out the places, where their property was hidden. The people of the village remained in a state of terror for four hours on the night of the 14th January last, during which time the dacoits dug up the ground and abstracted property, consisting of cash and silver and gold ornaments. It was also related by the witnesses that guards of armed men were placed in different positions, so as to prevent people from giving information to the police authorities. Accused Nos. 1 to 5, 7 and 16 were held guilty by the court and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each and the rest were discharged. There are in all six batches of prisoners, numbering 35, who are to be tried by the Sessions Judge who have committed dacoities in six different villages of Dholka Dhandhuka and Dhollera.

Mr. Fardunji Kuworji Taraporwalla, the Executive Engineer prepared a scheme for the construction of a pumping station and other out-houses for the drainage works of the city, which would cause a saving of about Rs. 20,000 to the Municipality. The scheme was laid once before the municipal members and passed by a majority. Sometime after the Vice-president Mr. Keshavlal Motilal brought forward a proposition before the Municipality that the question of the construction of the pumping station &c., be referred to Mr. Baldwin Latham, which must be finally decided by him. It must be remembered that the whole scheme of drainage works was sometime ago carefully prepared and the estimate sanctioned by the Municipality. The last proposition was, of course, passed and the matter submitted for the opinion of Mr. Latham, the Engineer.

A committee was appointed by the Municipality, consisting of Surgeon Bartholomeuz, Dr. Soloman Ibrahimji, Mr. Usmanbhai Khureshi and others for considering the applications made for the appointment of a Health Officer for the City. About thirty-five candidates applied for the post. The committee selected the application of Dr. Ardesir Dosabhai Cooper, L R C P & S. D. P. H. of London. Dr. Cooper is now the Health Officer in the Baroda State. This week a general meeting of the Municipality will be held for the appointment of a Health Officer, in which the merits of different candidates will be discussed. There are other candidates also, who hold London diplomas, but they have asked for a higher salary than Rs. 300 per month.

Two cases of plague were detected in the Dhana Sutar Pole last Tuesday by Dr. Pitamberdas Patel, who at once reported the matter to the Municipal authorities. They were cases imported from Bhownugger. It is strange how these people got smuggled into the city, when searching inspection is still made by the medical authorities of the Baroda Railway.

The city mortality has gone down to 390 during the week ending 22n instant but of these 287 persons died from fever, 33 from respiratory diseases, 36 from starvation, 2 from dysentery, and the rest from other diseases. Fifty-seven births were registered during the same week. Also one woman died from plague.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST A DOCTOR.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. S. Dracup further investigated the case, in which Superintendent Nolan charged Francis Mendonca, a cashier, and Anthony Misquita and Manuel Velho, compounders, all employed at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s establishment at Byculla, with stealing drugs and patent medicines, of the value of Rs. 22-8, the property of the company, and Dr. Norbert A. De Sylva, who keeps a dispensary, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas on Parel Road, was also charged with receiving the property well knowing it to have been stolen.

Mr. Bowen, solicitor, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the company. Mr. Spencer, pleader, defended the first accused, Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the second and Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, for the third accused. Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Baptista and Mr. Godinho, appeared for Dr. De Sylva.

On Mr. Davar's application the magistrate decided to try the case against Dr. De Sylva separately and adjourned it sine die. The case against the other accused was then proceeded with.

Mr. H. R. Hoyles, acting manager of Messrs. Treacher and Company, examined by Mr. Bowen, gave evidence as to the system by which articles sold on cash and credit were entered in the books of the company. On the night of the 21st instant witness received information, in consequence of which he went to the Byculla establishment and questioned the three accused, and after they had made statements he placed the case in the hands of the police. During the latter's investigation Misquita made a statement, which resulted in the discovery of fragments of a letter in the dust-bin in the compound of the establishment. The same morning the police ramosee on duty at the establishment handed over to the witness a parcel of drugs, in bottles bearing the company's labels. The witness compared the articles in parcel with the cash book and found that they had not been entered in that book. Among the cash memos of the previous evening witness found one bearing the name of one Dr. Rozario, but the name had been scored out and Dr. De Sylva's name inserted. Dr. DeSylva had no credit account with the company.

Mr. Frank Sanderson, assistant in charge of the dispensing department of the Byculla Establishment, was next examined, and the case adjourned to the 5th proximo. The accused were allowed to be liberated on bail.

THE collection of Egyptian mummies at the British Museum has recently received a notable addition in the shape of a mummified human being of a period far more remote than any specimen in the Museum. Experts mention 10,000 years as the probable age of this example of the art of mummifying the dead. Not the least remarkable features connected with it are its extraordinarily good state of preservation and the well-developed character of the skull which indicates anything but a low type of man; while the hands are delicate and well proportioned. It is also of singular interest that in the place where the discovery was made there should have been found a series of flint implements of beautiful manufacture and some well-preserved models of huts and ancient dwellings, presumably the villages of the ancient race to whom the mummy belonged.

"THE 'Highlander,'" says Mr. J. Macleay in the "Temple Magazine," for November, "is not yet educated to short sermons. Even in the advanced burghs of the east coast, which regard the west as the 'Hielans,' length is often the saving quality. I remember how at communions in Inverness we used to take a pocket full of toast with us to munch when hunger attacked our young stomachs, and a lady of my acquaintance on turning to look at the church clock—it was five in the evening, and the service had lasted since twelve—was remonstrated with sharply from the pulpit: 'Never mind the clock, my good woman,' said the minister, addressing her directly, 'never mind the clock; you're in good time yet.'"

THE OOTACAMUND KIDNAPPING CASE.

A PRIEST SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

IN the Nilgiri Magistrate's Court judgment has been given in the case in which Francois Deniau, a priest in charge of the Roman Catholic Mission at Kotagiri, was charged with the offence of abetment of kidnapping under Sections 109 and 361 of the I.P.C. The facts have already appeared. In his judgment Mr. W. E. Clarke, the Magistrate, says:—

JUDGMENT.

The prosecution evidence seemed to me to make out a strong prima facie case against the accused of having abetted Adjah in his offence, and I framed charges accordingly. The accused has put in a written statement, in which, whilst admitting that the girl abducted was brought to him, he pleads inter alia that she was taken away with the consent of her mother, and, attributing this prosecution to the hostility of the German Basel Mission, denies that he has committed any offence. He has examined 7 witnesses whose evidence I briefly summarise. The first defence witness, Surgeon-Captain Williams, was simply called to prove Adjah's age, which deponent says is not 9, and that his brother Joghee is older than Adjah. The second defence witness, Bellee, states she complained to the Police in September after making a previous complaint on the day after her daughter was taken away. The evidence of the third witness is that, previous to Marie being kidnapped, both Joghee and Adjah worked for accused, and that Bellee had, several months before, expressed her intention of joining the Roman Catholic community. This witness further speaks to the mention of Exhibit 2 and that accused told Adjah to get Bellee's intentions in writing to join the Roman Catholic community. The fourth witness speaks to attesting Exhibit 2, and says Bellee gave her name as Jevanee, when she put her mark to the document. The fifth witness says that, prior to August 25th, Bellee came 5 or 6 times to his house, and expressed her intention of joining the Roman Catholic community, which intention she asked might be communicated to the accused. He further states that she remained in his house for two nights. The sixth witness for the defence deposes that he found Marie in his house on a Saturday, playing with his children. The seventh defence witness speaks to Adjah bringing Marie to accused and his saying he would not receive her till the permission of the mother was obtained in writing. From the nature of the evidence it is obvious that it is based on the motives which are said to actuate the prosecution, and a reliance on the provisions of Section 79 of the Penal Code, as an answer to the offence alleged. As to the motives with which the prosecution has been instituted, I need only remark that, if an offence has been committed

IT IS QUITE IMMATERIAL WHAT MOTIVE HAS OPERATED

to induce the prosecution of the offender. In this case it is said by the defence to be owing to hostility of a rival religious mission; on the other hand it is urged that the prosecution is due to the activity of the Police. I am disposed to attribute it to the latter as I can find no sufficient reason to suppose otherwise but however this may actually be and even assuming mixed motives in which religious animosity may be presumed to have a part, the result is unimportant and cannot protect a delinquent though it may excite compassion if an accused is shown to be a victim of private enmity. In this case, however, I am unable to find sufficient proof of any such malevolence. With reference to Section 79 of the Penal Code I understand the accused to contend that inasmuch as the consent of the minor's mother was obtained for her removal from the German Mission, the accused in good faith believed that he was justified by Law in acting on the said permission and therefore he has committed no offence. Having regard to the special circumstances of the particular case, I am of opinion that, even if the mother's consent was supposed to have been obtained previous to Marie being waylaid and taken to the accused, this would not be of any avail to the accused as a valid defence. It might be, I think, that, if when the child was abducted, she was living with her mother, consent to the taking would be excused, or if he thought she was not under the guardianship of any one at all; but in this case Marie is proved to have been on the keeping of the German Mission at the time of her abduction. It is not even alleged that she was either going to or returning from her mother, but she left the Mission, where she had been in charge of Mrs. Grossman for three years past, accompanied by the witness Martha (6th prosecution witness), to get some medicine or be attended to at the Kotagari Hospital, and whilst outside that building was taken away by her brother Adjah in spite of the remonstrances of Martha. She was thus taken out of the keeping of her lawful guardian without such lawful guardian's consent, and was consequently kidnapped within the definition given in 361 I. P. C. Assuming, however, I have taken an erroneous view of the law on this subject and to put the case in the best possible aspect for the accused, namely, that inasmuch as a parent can at any time revoke the authority of guardianship delegated to another, the parent in this case has revoked such authority and the accused knowing of such revocation has committed no crime, I proceed to

EXAMINE THE EVIDENCE

as to the revocation of such authority and accused's knowledge of it. After setting this forth at some length Mr. Clarke goes on to say:—Such is the defence evidence as to Bellee's consent having been given to the removal of Marie, previous to her abduction, and it seems to me to prove no consent at all. The subject of the girl's removal from the German Mission does not seem ever to have been alluded to by the mother, and the most that can be said on the review of the defence evidence is, I think, that she expressed her intention of joining the R. C. Mission with her family, if certain previleges were accorded to her. I am quite unable, then, to find, on such evidence, that Bellee ever consented to the abduction of her daughter, or ever contemplated her removal from the German Mission. The observations I have already recorded are sufficient to show that in my opinion accused's plea of consent is bad, both in law and in fact. Bad in law, because I think the mother's consent, even if given previous to the abduction, would be useless and inoperative without the consent of the guardian who had the minor in keeping. Bad in fact, because I can find no consent previous to abduction proved, and none after, either, and that Exhibit 2, if it could be construed to contain such consent, having been executed after the abduction and fabricated for the purpose of defence, affords no protection, and accused is guilty of the offence with which he is charged. It only remains for me to consider the sentence that should be passed in this case. It seems to me that the prosecution have proved a very serious case of the violation of the Law which accused is supposed to know. It is urged for the defence that at the most, accused has only been guilty of an indiscretion, but with this view I cannot at all agree. The accused holds

A POSITION OF GREAT RESPONSIBILITY AS A PRIEST,

and is of some experience, having been two years in charge of his mission. In these circumstances, and having regard to the knowledge he may reasonably be expected to possess regarding the German Mission which is apparently in close proximity to him, I find it hard to be believe his emphatic statement when the girl was brought to him, "I swear I did not know that the girl belonged to the Basel Mission," more particularly as it is in evidence that she then wore a dress which of itself ought to have attracted his attention, being, as it is said, peculiar to that Mission. His neglect also to enquire whether she had a guardian or not seems to me highly culpable seeing how young the child was, and his acceptance of Adjah's mere dictum that the mother had given her consent to the child being taken to Coimbatore without further enquiry, displays a negligence in one in accused's position and calling which, to me, seems astonishing. But even assuming that carelessness and want of observation were a sufficient excuse for accused's conduct when Marie was brought to him, it seems to me there can be no possible vindication for his subsequent behaviour, after he had been informed by Jacob that the girl had been taken from the German Mission. This fact was made known to him a very few hours after the girl appeared before him, and when she was actually concealed on his premises, her brother Adjah, her abductor, and his own servant being close at hand. Instead, however, of exerting his authority, both as a master and a priest, he deliberately chooses to ignore Jacob's appeal to him, takes no steps to ascertain the truth of what is communicated to him, and does not even destroy the letter, to which he says he added a postscript relating to the girl, and which Fathers Petil and Robin prove they subsequently received. Such conduct, or rather misconduct, seems to me quite inconsistent with any idea of good faith or conscientious dealing on the part of the accused, and negative his plea that he had any authority or consent from Belle, otherwise I find it hard to understand why he did not at once say so and boldly face Jacob with the sanction. I am induced to believe, then, by accused's conduct, that he

WILFULLY CLOSED HIS EARS TO ANY REMONSTRANCE,

and determined to have his own way, and send the child to Coimbatore in spite of all the protests and at all hazards, thus showing his contempt for all Law, and, by his example, teaching his flock equally to despise it. Apparently, accused thinks it a palliation of his offence that he told Adjah to leave his compound. If he did so really it refutes his plea that he acted with the consent of the mother, but the evidence does not even bear out this statement, for the boy remained in David's house, which, I understand, is in accused's compound, and left from there at 4 A.M. next day with his sister for Coimbatore. It is strange to me how, after giving Adjah a letter and money to go to Coimbatore, the accused can expect the Court to believe that he did not know of his destination and, though accused may wish to do so, he cannot evade his responsibility for Ahjah's actions to accomplish his design simply by figuratively washing his hands of them. It is inevidence that

Adjah was aided by him with money and a message to convey himself and his sister to coimbatore and that he assured their welcome there. It cannot be believed that they would be harboured and concealed as they apparently were without accused's cognisance and sanction and within premises apparently under his charge and control. I can find no excuse for accused's behaviour and it is aggravated by the example se: to his satellites and the peril they are consequently liable to incur. Such example has also further pernicious effects, as is evidenced by the attempt to get up a foolish but deceitful defence. If it were not that by doing so I am afraid the intended deterent effect of such punishment would marred by its enveloping the accused with the halo of a martyr, possibly much to his own satisfaction and that of his poor followers, I would sentence the accused to a long term of imprisonment. I am of opinion, however, on consideration, that the following sentence will be best in accordance with the interest of justice in the present case :—Six weeks' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default of payment of fine, six months' further simple imprisonment.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

THE Railway Commission commenced its sittings at Kurrachee on Thursday in the Frere Hall. There was a good attendance of witnesses and others interested in the question of the proposed conversion of the Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway to the metre gauge. The President of the Commission, Mr. F. R. Upcott, C. S. I., in opening the proceedings, remarked that the Viceroy, in his reply to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce address on the 27th ultimo, had narrowed the issue to the point of junction between the North-Western Railway on the 5-foot 6-inch and the Jodhpur Railway on the 3-foot 3 3-8-inch gauge, but as many witnesses might have been misled by the wording of the notice, or might have deduced their arguments on figures from the larger issue which had been described by Lord Curzon as being for the present outside the range of practical politics, the Commission had decided to accept any statements that might have been prepared, and were put in by the witnesses. It would be competent for any witness to supplement his evidence at any time, if he desired to do so. At the conclusion of the Commission, the President said the members proposed inspecting the Hyderabad-Shadipalli line, and any gentleman who desired to accompany them should send his name to Mr. W. H. K. Howard, the Secretary to the Commission, at the Frere Hall.

Mr. A. Thole then spoke at great length on behalf of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. He adduced arguments in support of the Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway remaining on the standard gauge, and a break of gauge being located somewhere in the neighbourhood of Shadipalli.

The first witness examined was Mr. Lucus Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, who testified to the increase of cultivation that followed the introduction of the railway to Thar and Parkar. He gave it as his opinion that a break of gauge ought for the present be located on the west bank of the Nara opposite the Dhoro Naro station.

Seth Premchand, the Mukhi of Umarkot, gave evidence to the same effect. He stated that the development of trade would be retarded if there was a break of gauge at Hyderabad.

Mr. Owen Dunn, Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank, gave evidence as to the utility of the Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway, and the undesirability of converting the line to the metre gauge. This witness was also of opinion that the standard gauge line should be carried to the Nara.

Mr. W. W. Petrie, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, next gave evidence as to the very great inconvenience to trade the break of gauge would cause, and concluded that for the present a break of gauge had best be located in the neighbourhood of Shadipalli.

Mr. Robertson, Colonisation Officer, Jamrao Canals was of opinion that if the railway were converted to the metre gauge, produce would be diverted from the Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway so as to avoid the break of gauge that would be caused at Hyderabad.

Mr. Edward Jackson testified, on behalf of the Port Trustees of Karachi to the absolute impossibility of bringing the metre gauge on to the Kiamari wharves now or in the future.

Mr. Wrench, Chief Engineer, Indian Midland Railway, whilst handing in a statement showing how warmly his railway had in the past advocated the construction of the Hyderabad-Shadipalli line on the standard gauge, was not in a position to express a further opinion upon the matter without instructions from his Board of Directors.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

AMERICA AND INDIA.

COMMENTING on Lord Northcote's letter of thanks to the people of America, the "Rast Goftar" writes : Lord Northcote has done justice to the feelings and sentiments of the Presidency, in the eloquent letter of thanks he has addressed to America, for the help rendered to this country, during the last famine. No language can adequately describe the immense relief America's munificent help brought to millions of sufferers during the crisis. Some such grateful recognition was necessary, and we are glad that Lord Northcote has sent it. A suggestion has been made to call a public meeting of the citizens to pass a vote of thanks to the States for their generosity. Under ordinary circumstances, in the matter of international amenities, hitherto, the head of the administration has acted as the spokesman, and the arrangement has been found to be an extremely satisfactory one. We do not, therefore, see the necessity of a public meeting, especially when the press has heartily endorsed the sentiments to which His Excellency has given expression in his letter.

THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

The "Indu Prakash" says of the new Sheriff of Bombay : We heartily congratulate Mr. James Macdonald on his nomination to the Shrievalty of Bombay. He is a hearty good old man, well tried enough in different capacities. He is always an independent critic at the Corporation, and though he is oft rather too much inclined to identify himself with the official view, there is a cheering moderation and plain-spokenness about him which cannot but beget respect. He has done good duty as a Plague Volunteer and it is but meet that in his grey hairs he should have some tangible recognition for the zeal with which unlike the birds of passage, which so many non-official Europeans coming for gain in India become, he has done his duties as a citizen of Bombay.

THE REVENUE ENQUIRY IN GUJERAT.

The "Indian Spectator" believes that the revenue enquiry in Gujerat will be a conclusive one. Our contemporary says :—Mr. E. Maconochie opened the enquiry into the alleged irregularities in the revenue collections in Broach, on the 15th instant. The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh was present. From the summary of the proceedings that has appeared in the papers from time to time, the enquiry promises to be a thorough and searching one. The charges brought against the officials are being gone into one by one, and there is every reason to expect that the fears that have been expressed in regard to the conclusiveness of the enquiry will prove unfounded.

UNVEILING OF MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S PORTRAIT.

With regard to the unvailing of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's portrait in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute the "Indian Spectator" writes :—Mr. Justice Ranade unveiled yesterdry evening an excellent portrait of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute in the presence of a large and representative audience. The portrait is said to be a work of art, and was executed by Mr. N. Writer, a Parsi artist of note, and has been paid for out of public subscriptions collected some years back to commemorate Mr. Dadabhai's services to the country. It was a happy thought, that of placing the likeness of our foremost political worker before the citizens of Bombay. And we are glad the ceremony of unveiling the portrait was entrusted to another prominent worker like the Hon. Mr. Ranade.

WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

The "Gujarati" thus animadverts upon the shortcomings of the Water Works Department : The question of the insufficiency or capricious character of water supply in Bombay does not bid fair to be settled in a satisfactory manner in the immediate future. It is all very well to complain of 'virulent' talk so long as the complainant is not himself the sufferer. But we do not think that such protests would lead to real and lasting improvement. Again and again Committees have been appointed to consider the much-vexed question of the inadequacy and uncertain character of the water service in Bombay. But they have not yet succeeded in discovering the real nature of the causes which make it impossible for tenants of storied houses to get sufficient quantity of water or which place a whole community at the very beginning or in the very midst of a great holiday at the mercy of the Water Department. Water supply is cut off at times without giving proper notice to the public.

The "Indu Prakash" remarks :—We are glad that a considerable number of Corporators had the other day courage enough to raise an out-cry against what was not inaptly described as the unsympathetic management of our Water Department. They seem to act as though they were the masters, without the least sense of responsibility and accountability to any one. They cannot prevent accidents and breakages and they will stop water at any time and lessen the discharge at their sweet will. They will never think it necessary to give notice of contemplated stoppage of the supply. All that is very irritating, and yet instead of putting a stop to this the Water Engineer and the Commissioner will only talk of meeting the city and of increasing the water-rate.

THE MAHUNT MURDER CASE.

IN the Sessions Court of the North Arcot District at Chittore, before Mr. K. C. Manavedan Rajah, I. C. S., the trial of Erravadu (1st accused) and Krishnadu (2nd accused) on a charge of murder, and of Mangal Doss (3rd accused) on a charge of abetment thereof, in connection with the death of the Mahunt of Tirupati on the 15th September last was commenced on Saturday last. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. E. B. Powell, Government Pleader, with him Mr. T. S. Narasinga Row, Public Prosecutor, North Arcot District, conducted the prosecution, and Messrs W. Barton, C. Sankaran Nair, R. Sadagopa Chari and N. Srinivasa Varadachari appeared for the defence.

Ananda Chari, Pleader, further cross-examined by Mr. Sadagopa Chari, stated that he spent two or three hours with the Mahunt on the date of the murder, when arrangements were made to remit money to a Vakil at Madras and a message was sent to another Vakil in view to conduct the argument in a civil suit pending before this Court, in which the management of the Tirupati Devasthanam by the Mahunt was called in question, and the Court was to be moved to settle a new scheme for the management calculated to obviate certain alleged evils in the administration of Devasthan property. The Mahunt was himself going to Chittore to be present at the argument. The Vakil submitted, in answer to a question by His Honour, that, that part of the cross-examination was intended to elicit information that disprove the prosecution allegation that the Mahunt contemplated effecting a compromise in the civil suit. If the defence disproved that allegation, then other allegations to the effect that the 3rd accused was opposed to the idea of any compromise being effected by which his own private income from the Devasthanam might be reduced, and that he got the Mahunt murdered in order to prevent the compromise being effected, would fall to the ground.

Witness was also questioned at great length with reference to the pecuniary position of Mahunt Mahabeer Doss and that of the late Mahunt, the defence suggestion being that the 3rd accused could not have, and did not come by a large amount of money alleged to have been left by Mahabeer, who had invested in lands and buildings and died in debt. The late Mahunt also built largely and invested in land, and incurred considerable expense in civil and criminal litigation. Witness was unable to say what money the Mahunt had on the 15th September, but he did know the Mahunt had money which he kept in a box. When it was found, subsequent to the 15th September, that the box in which the Mahunt kept his money was missing, no complaint was made or proceedings passed by the Panchayat in reference thereto. Witness knew that the Sub-Magistrate went into the room where the box was kept, and subsequently the room itself was sealed; but witness did not know for certain whether the room was watched or locked up before the Sub-Magistrate visited it. The Mahunt had three or four *sadhus* always in personal attendance on him. The expenses of the prosecution witnesses were being met by the Mutt. The 1st accused was moving on terms of great intimacy with the Mahunt. This intimacy lasted for two years prior to the Mahunt's murder. Witness admitted telling the Committing Magistrate that during the period marked by extreme friendliness between the Mahunt and the 1st accused, the latter never used to go to the 3rd accused's house. Witness did not correct that statement when it was read over to him at the Committing Magistrate's Court. Witness divided the period of 7 or 8 years during which the Mahunt and the 1st and 3rd accused were brought together into three epochs : The first two or three years were marked by friendship between the 1st and 3rd accused ; next came the period when there was enmity between the 1st and 3rd accused, on the one hand, and friendship between the Mahunt and the 1st accused on the other ; and, lastly, there was the period of complete amity between the three. It did not strike witness that it was necessary to make himself understood in this sense when he deposed before the Committing Magistrate. Witness did not know the nature of the secrets of the 3rd accused which the 1st accused was revealing to the Mahunt. Witness said the 1st and 3rd accused were friends, as he saw them constantly together.

Re-examined by the Government Pleader, witness stated that he remembered the Mahunt deposed in Telugu in a certain case. Although the Mahunt was on bad terms with the 3rd accused, he still allowed him to hold the office of "Thanikadar," inasmuch as whatever property the 3rd accused might come by would, after his death, become the property of the Mutt. Witness saw nothing personally to show that enmity existed between the Mahunt and the 3rd accused. The 3rd accused was a member of the Panchyat after the Mahunt's death, and, although he was not its Chairman, he directed its affairs. No coercion was used towards witness before he gave his second statement to the Sub-Magistrate on the 5th October. It was not consistent with the mode of life prescribed for a biraghi to keep a concubine ; and if the Mahunt knew of any such case among the biraghies he (the Mahunt) would not tolerate it.

Sama Rao, Police Sergeant, examined, stated that he arrested the 1st and 2nd accused at their house on the night of the murder. Wintess felt at the muzzle of the revolver after the murder, and from the powder he found there, he inferred the revolver must have been recently discharged.

Cross-examined, witness stated the accused did not make any attempt to run away or conceal themselves when he found them at their house. The Hospital Assistant was present when witness tested the pistol and found marks of its being recently discharged.

Sitarama Rao, examined, spoke to his going to meet the 3rd accused on the morning of the 15th September, when the 1st and 3rd accused were holding a conversation. Witness heard the 3rd accused say, "What have you to fear as long as I live ?" Witness returned after a brief interview with the 3rd accused, in the course of which witness requested him to appoint him as head coolie. When witness left, the 1st and 3rd accused resumed their conversation.

The witness was cross-examined at great length with reference, among other things, to his position in life and his claims for the office he wished to be appointed to.

COMMUNICATION WITH KOHAT.

THE importance of having direct communication by road between Peshawar and Kohat has long been recognised, and Lord Roberts so for back as 1888 urged that pressure should be brought to bear upon the tribesmen to compel them to earn their allowances. It has taken nearly 14 years to get anything practical done, the Punjab Gouernment having blocked the way by presistently representing that grave complications might arise if any action were attempted. The quastion was taken up by the present Viceroy in connexion with the general scheme of frontier reorganisation and there was not the least difficulty experienced in coming to a satisfactory settlement with the Adam Khel maliks. The commencement of work on the road coincides with the start now being made on the 2ft. 6in. railway from the right bank of the Indus at Khusalgarh to Kohat, which line will be extended through Hangu to Thall near the entrance of the Kurram Valley. This strategic railway will, it is hoped, eventually justify the withdrawal of Regular troops from the Samana and Kurram. The Kurram Militia are in a most efficient state already, while good progress is being made with the two battalions of military police that are to do duty on the Miranzai border and take over some, if not all, of the Samana posts. Kohat is to have a strong moveable column and its garrison will consequently be largely increased. It will probably consist of one mountain and one garrison battery, two regiments of cavalry and four or five battalions of infantry, all belonging to the Punjab Frontier Force. The sites for new barracks have been chosen and the question of an improved watersupply is being taken up. The net result, when full effect has been given to the policy of withdrawing Regular troops from the Samana, Kurram, Tochi and Southern Waziristan, will be that the Frontier Force will hold only three stations and their outposts namely, Abbottabed, Kohat and Bannue greater concentration than this it will be impossible to achieve. —"Pioneer."

LORD SELBORNE'S appointment as successor to Mr. Goschen at the Admiralty was not a selection over which on its merits it was possible to grow enthusiastic. On the other hand, his Lordship is a director of the P. and O. Company, and this is pretty certain to give a handle to the enemy. After all that has been said—in most cases unjustly, but not altogether so—regarding the commercial connection of the Chamberlains, it is certainly a misfortune that the new head of the Admiralty should be a Director of the great steamship Company with which the Admiralty has so many contracts. There is no reason to suppose Lord Selborne would forget the obligations of the Minister in the preoccupation of the Director : but the principle is radically vicious, and it is to be hoped that we shall hear of his early retirement from the Leadenhall Street board.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2*s.* 6*d.* of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S REVIEW.

THE Municipal Standing Committee in their review of the Municipal Commissioner's Administration report for the year 1899-1900 state :—

FINANCIAL.

The financial operations of the year were signalized by receipt of the largest income that has up to now been earned by this Municipality. It was more than the income of the previous year by nearly 16 3-4 lakhs; and it exceeded the estimate by over 5 lakhs. As explained in para. 4 of the Standing Committee's review of the Report for 1898-99, the closing balance of that year, i.e., the opening balance of the year of report, was Rs, 24,48,030, inclusive of the minimum of Rs. 1,00,000 required by law. The year's revenue was Rs, 88,29,817, and the expenditure was Rs. 73,92,479, or less than the revenue by Rs. 14,37,338. This excess of revenue over expenditure combined with the opening balance produced a closing balance of Rs. 38,85,367. Deducting from this the value of reserve stock and the lapsed grants for previous years requiring renewal the closing balance remained at Rs. 20,99,822 or nearly 20 lakhs more than the minimum required by law and about 13 1-2 lakhs more than the net closing balance of the previous year. The actual financial prosperity of the Municipality is, however, not exactly what might be assumed from these figures, for there was in the year an abnormal revenue from Town Duties, a good portion of which (the estimate is 3 lakhs) was expected to go out in the current year in the shape of refunds on exports, and the large sum of Rs, 10,60,024 contributed from current revenue resource towards plague expenditure, which has been treated as a "recoverable advance," may possibly in the end not prove to be recoverable if plague expenditure continues and it is not found feasible or convenient to finance it by loans. Further the first of the annual payments to be made by the Municipality to the City Improvement Trust under Section 72 of Act IV of 1898, fell due the immediately on the close of the year, and Rs. 4,74,605 were accordingly paid on the 1st of April 1900.

The figures of Expenditure, like those of Revenue, are favourable when compared with the estimates. Under each and every head the actual expenditure was substantially within the estimate and the total expenditure of the year was below the estimate for the year by nearly 15 1-2 lakhs, a fact which argues as much for economical management as for liberal estimating. The total expenditure of Rs, 73,92,479 was nominally only about half a lakh more than that of 1898-99, but the figures of that year were swelled to the extent of about 3 lakhs of rupees by the difference between the sum of over 8 lakhs written off on account of the net amount advanced from Surplus Cash Balance for the purchase of frontage lands in the Agripada and other estates and a rebate of 5 lakhs of rupees on account of plague expenses incurred in 1897-98 from current revenue Leaving out of consideration such book adjustments, the expenditure for the year of report was about 4 lakhs in excess of that of the previous year. The Public Works Department spent about 2 lakhs more, and the Public Health Department about 3 1-2 lakhs more, but on the other hand under Public Debt, the expenditure was less by about a lakh and-a-half than in 1898-99.

The Loan Expenditure of the year of report, including that on plague measures, came to Rs 17,84,819 against Rs. 20,22,955 in 1898-99. The following are the heads of expenditure :—Water Works, Rs. 9,799 ; Sewerage Works, Rs, 5,40,730 ; Markets Rs. 3,664; Roads Rs. 1,62,617; Minor and other sanitary, &c., works, Rs. 2,03,103, and Plague Rs. 8,64,905.

The Plague Expenditure since plague began and up to the end of the year of report has aggregated nearly 44 lakhs, of which 14 1-2 lakhs have been received from Government ; the Municipal share remains for the present at 29 1-2 lakhs which has been financed as follows :—From the 1st instalment of the 20 Lakhs Plague Loan Rs. 6,00,000 ; as ; an advance from Loan, Funds, Rs. 12,87,289 ; as an advance from the Municipal General Fund, Rs. 10,60,024 ; total Rs. 29,47,313. In addition to the Municipal Expenditure of Rs. 8,64,905 on Plague Operations, Rs. 40,630 were spent on Health Camps out of an advance of Rs. 90,000 made by Government for the purpose and Rs. 48,433 on Discretional Relief out of another Government advance of Rs. 55,000. Thes reduction of plague expenditure from over 15 lakhs in each of the two previous years to about 9 1-2 lakhs in the year of report is one of the most satisfactory features of the report.

The total figure at which the Municipal Debt stood on 1st March 1900 was Rs. 4,32,95,885. The amount of Sinking Fund set apart up to 31st March 1900 was Rs. 26, 33,659 which represents about 6 per cent. of the total debt. Before leaving this part of the Report the Standing Committee must record their satisfaction at the able and successfu management of Municipal finance by the Commissioner, Mr. Harvey.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The most important work completed during the year of report was the Kurla-Deonar Railway for the conveyanee of Town sweepings. The Corporation visited and inspected the works on the 12th May 1899, and the transportation of Town sweepings was commenced on the 7th June 1899. Out of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 8,44,000, the expenditure up to the end of March 1900 was Rs. 7,18,209. The only work remaining to be executed is a "bund" about three miles long round the boundary of the Khajan of Deonar to shut out sea-water. All the works in connection with the extension of the Sewry Cemetery were completed during the year under review, except some trifling portions. No progress was made in regard to the proposed Nasarwanji Maneckji Petit Public Hall beyond preparing the draft lease or land to be taken from Government, as a difficulty has arisen with the executrix of the donor in regard to one of the conditions on which the Hall was to be maintained by the Corporation.

2,022 applications were received for permission to build or rebuild houses. These were 251 more than in the previous year. 1,978 of these were passed and the rest disapproved. Rs. 60,984 were paid during the year for Street Improvement, and a large liability on that account remains over. The total area of ground added to streets in the year was 3,792 square yards, valued at Rs. 1,08,877. The Commissioner has no doubt noted the Executive Engineer's suggestion for larger grants for widening of streets and for action under Section 299 of the Municipal Act.

1,02,97,172 square feet of road was metalled during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 2,79,949, which gives a rate of 5·22 pies per quare foot. The road-watering grant of Rs. 67,900 was found insufficient. A portion of the Tram lines along Mint Road was renewed and the renewal of aportion along Parel Road was in progress. A notice was served on the Tramway Company to renew the rails where their grooves have become wider than 1 1-4", to remove the humps between the Tram lines to water their Tram tracks, and to remove the scrapings produced on their tracks. Instead of complying with the requisition, the Tramway Company filed a suit in the High Court to restrain the Municipality from enforcing the requirements of the notice. The suit has since been withdrawn.

Street fighting was satisfactory. About 3,792 gas lamps and 1,776 kerosine oil lamps were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,26,959 and Rs. 31,681, respectively. The cost of lighting the Arthur Crawford Markets and the Municipal Office with Electricity was Rs, 12,557. The working of the Hydraulic lift in the Municipal Office cost Rs. 1,598.

The Municipal Workshops, besides doing a lot of special work for various Municipal Departments, continued to keep in repair the rolling stock of the Health and Road Departments as well as the numerous articles of plant and machinery used by the various Departments, and made a profit on the year's work of Rs, 17,111.

The improvement and demolition of insanitary buildings under the Epidemic Diseases Act was proceeded with. Of 2,023 houses inspected, 1,783 were found to be in need of improvement and 226 incapable of improvement. 271 houses and sheds were demolished ; 2,819 notices were issued, requiring house owners to improve their buildings ; 1,041 houses were taken in hand for improvement; 629 houses had to be declared as unfit for human habitation, out of which 39 houses were closed permanently for demolition and 303 were temporarily closed for enforcing improvements in them. 287 were declared unfit for human habitation to allow of action being taken for the improvement of their ventilation to admit of their being temporarily occupied. Over-crowding was reduced in 106 cases.

WATER WORKS.

Tansa Lake.—The rainfall was only 40·07 inches, so that only 12,714 millions of gallons of water was received into the Lake against the annual average of about 40,000 millions of gallons. During the dry months about 39 million gallons per diem were drawn from the Lake.

Vehar Lake.—Here the rainfall was only 35,25 inches, and only 1,160 millions of gallons of water were received into the Lake against more than five times that quantity in the previous year, 14.3 million gallons per diem were drawn from the Lake, including evaporation and leakage.

Tulsi Lake.—The rainfall was 43.80 inches which replenished the Lake to the extent of 356 millions of gallons only against some 2,670 million gallons in the previous year. The average daily draw-off was 5,35 million gallons, including leakage and evaporation. Not only the quantity of water but also its quality was affected by the failure of the monsoon. The number of connections are annually increasing, the year's increase being the difference between 441 new connections and 227 connections cut; off. The water-works debt aggregates Rs. 2,42,17,327 the assets are estimated at Rs. 2,81,14,813, or more than the liabilities by Rs. 38,97,485, the excess being the result principally of the repayment of debt charges.

DRAINAGE (ORDINARY).

The Love Grove Pumping Station worked satisfactorily and without any serious break-down in the Engines and Pumps. A very valuable improvement to the station was effected by the putting up of a shred lifter chamber. The construction of the shred libters and guides and the fixing of the new steam winches was satisfactorily executed at the Municipal Workshops Four new pair of gates for the Love Grove Pumping Station have been made, two pairs of which were fixed in position during the year. The street portions of 1,086 house-connections in various parts of the town were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 41,706. A large number of manholes was constructed on various sewers. The Installation for providing Electrolized Sea-water was worked from 1st March to 30th April 1899 at a cost of Rs. 1,166 and closed afterwards, the conclusion arrived at, which has since been confirmed by Mr. Santo Crimp, being that its usefulness was not in proportion to its bulk and cost.

DRAINAGE (SPECIAL).

A melancholy interest attaches to the Report of this Department as being the last from the pen of Mr. J. W. Smith, M.I.C.E., who, after faithfully serving the Corporation in responsible posts for nearly a quarter of a century, died on the 21st July 1900. Mr. Smith was appointed Special Drainage Engineer in 1892, and the various important Drainage Schemes devised and carried out by him mark a great advanee in the Sanitation, of the City. The gravitation portion of the Mazagon Sewerage Works was finished on 31st July 1899 and the works were taken over in November. The Surface Drainage Works in the Kamatipoora District were completed at a total cost of Rs. 64,643. The contract period for completion of the machinery and other works for the Parel, etc., Sectional Sewerage Districts expired on 31st March 1900, but the whole of the machinery had not been supplied, and the other work not wholly completed. A large amount of work in Ovoiding and Constructing Masonry Side Drains in different localities was done. Several other important drainage works were at various stages of progress. The machinery at the Colaba Air Compressor Station and the several ejector stations worked satisfactorily during the year.

The vexed question of Surface Water Disposal and Sub-soil Drainage which had long exercised the mind of the Corporation was set at rest during the year of report after obtaining the opinion of an eminent English expert, Mr. W. Santo Crimp, who after careful personal investigation and enquiry submitted a valuable report, on which, after obtaining the opinion of the Commissioner, the Corporation resolved :—

That the work of house-connections should be pushed on with as great rapidity as may be compatible with efficiency ;

That Section 260 of the Municipal Act should be enforced at the discretion of the Commissioner ; that the Corporation are prepared to incur such losses as may be entailed thereby ; and that poor house-owners should be given all the facilities and benefits contemplated by Section 494.

That the following works should be carried out without delay :—(1) Channel No. 1 with sea-ward channel and new sluices Rs. 10,84,275. (2) Channel No. 2 to DeLisle Road Rs. 1,01,795. (3) Purchase of land alongside channels Nos. 1 and 2 Rs. 55,300. (5) Bund alongside old open main drain 40,053 (5) Drain in Arthur Road and Gilder Street Rs. 67,645,—Total Rs. 13,49,068.

The opportunity of Mr. Santo Crimp's presence in the City was availed of to obtain opinion and advice on the other important Sanitary questions noted below :—(1) Drainage of the North of the Island (2) Sewage outfall. (3) Shone system: its actual working in the City. (4) Flushing sewers, including the use of sea-water for the purpose. (5) Electrolized water. (6) Water-supply: its proper distribution. (7) House-connections: whether it is possible to reduce the cost of them, and, if so, in what way. The reports on these subjects had not been disposed of by the Corporation at the end of the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Department was presided over during the year by Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, who, after a long and arduous service, extending over a period of 27 years, has now left it for good on promotion in the Military Department, and the Report is submitted by the Acting Health Officer, Mr. J. Leask. It records the history of a most unhealthy and disastrous year.

The total number of deaths was 56,434. It exceeded the total of 1898 by 4,473, and the average of the previous five years, three of which were years of abnormally high mortality, by the alarmingly large figure of 17,785. The most unhealthy month was March, in which plague raged furiously, and 10,183 deaths occurred. The fewest deaths (2,279) were in June, when plague had abated. Thereafter there was a steady rise month by month up to the end of the year, and in the last month of the year 5,942 deaths were registered.

Plague claimed the largest number of victims, 15,796, more than a fourth of the total mortality. Nearly another fourth is registered against diseases of the respiratory system (8,650) and phthisis (6,029) 5,063 deaths were from various kinds of fevers ; 4,286 from diarrhœa and dysentery. Cholera and small pox, which later on joined forces with plague to decimate the population, did not assert themselves much in the year of report (1899), claiming only 111 and 440 victims, respectively. From measles the mortality was 1,868.

The year's death-rate per mille was 68·67 on a population taken at 8,21,764. 16,522 of those who died in the year were persons born in Bombay, and the place of birth of 37,797 was outside Bombay. As usual the highest mortality (131·12) was among low caste Hindus (not taking account of the very small communities of Negro-Africans and Lingayets, numbering between them scarcely a thousand persons). The Parsee death-rate of 34·89 was the lowest among all the Indian communities and considerably lower than in the previous year. This community is stated to have protected itself against plague, to a considerable extent by inoculation. The European death-rate of 16·47, was the lowest since 1894, though the resident European population is believed to have increased within the last few years. It is interesting to note that the highest general mortality was in Mahim, the highest from fevers in Parel, from respiratory diseases and phthisis in 2nd Nagpada, from plague in Colaba, from small-pox and measles in Worli, and from cholera in Tardeo. The lowest death-rate 2·02, was for Fort (South), which has a very small resident population. The next lowest was 23·86 for Walkeshwar.

The 15,796 deaths registered as from plague give a death-rate of 19·22 per mille. In the previous year the deaths from plague numbered 18,185, with a death-rate of 22·12. It is unsafe to infer from these figures the gridual cessation of the epidemic, since incorrect and registration diagnosis and variations in the population make it impossible to deduce any definite conclusions. The highest death-rate from plague (23·33) is among Hindus, the lowest (1·06) among Europeans, Parsees coming next with 5·64. The worst epidemic was in the month of March, with 5,723 cases and 4,758 deaths. The greatest abatement was in June with 254 cases and 228 deaths.

10,624 living and 1955 still-born births were registered, being 160 less than in the year previous. Of these 5,661 were males and 4,963 females. The birth-rate per mille was 12·92.

The scheme for the removal of the garbage of the city beyond its limits by rail was completed and put into operation during the year.

Under the supervision of the Divisional Health Officers, assisted by their Deputies, the out-door work of the Department has proceeded satisfactorily.

Prosecutions were instituted and convictions obtained under the Act for preventing the adulteration of ghee, which came into operation during the year. At the Municipal Laboratory at Parel Dr. Polverini continued to be engaged in preparing Prof. Lustig's serum for plague. A hundred cattle were inoculated with tuberculine with results practically negative, indicating, in Dr. Weir's opinion, that phthisis is an infrequent disease among Bombay cattle. Special measures had to be adopted for the suppression of foot-and-mouth disease. The scaveng ing staff was largely increased and refuse much more speedily removed. The flushing of house-gullies was regularly carried out during the dry weather To deal with the extensive scavenging work of the Department, on an average, 5,775 men and women, 1,124 scavenging and drain carts, and 205 night-soil and cess-pool carts had to be at work each day. The work done in the year was the collection, removal, and disposal of 344,268 tons of garbage, 170,506 tons of night-soil and cess-pool matter, and the opening and cleaning of 167 miles of drains.

The Report once again draws attention to the urgent necessity for proceeding with the drainage of Malabar Hill and other undrained districts.

EDUCATION.

The number of Municipal Schools rose from 79 to 81; the pupils from 3,618 to 5018; and the fee receipts from Rs. 12,424 to Rs. 13,416. In spite of difficulties caused by the unhealthiness of the year the work of Municipal Schools was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. Aided Schools increased from 86 to 89, the pupils in them from 5,860 to 6,651, and the grants-in-aid to them from Rs. 19,342 to Rs. 19,992. With one more Night School opened during the year the total of these was 16 and the attendance incresed frem 167 to 217. Besides the above there were working in the town 12 unaided schools recognized by the Joint Schools Committee with 1,124 pupils on the rolls and 199 unaided and unrecognized Schools with, 8,234 pupils.

CONCLUSION.

On the whole the record of work above reviewed, indicating advance all along the line in the face of retarding circumstances, evidences an efficiency of administration which is highly creditable to the Commissioner, Mr. Harvey.

The draft review was submitted to the meeting of the Committee yesterday when its consideration was deferred.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

"WELL sir," said Mr. Hennessy, "to think iv th' audacity iv them Chinymen ! It do bate all."

"It do that," said Mr. Dooley. "It bates th' wur-ruld. An' what's it comin' to ? You an' me looks at a Chinyman as though he wasn't good for anything but washing shirts an not very good at that. Twas wan iv th' spoorts iv th' youth iv our gr-reat cities to rowl an impty beer kag down th' steps iv a Chinese laundry, an' if e'er a Chinyman come out to resist it they'd take him be th' big-tail an' do the joynt swing with him. But th' Chniyman at home's s diff'rent la-ad. He'He's with his friends an they'f many iv thim, an' be's rowlin' th' beer kags himsela an' Westhern Civilization is down in th' laundnry woundhrin with th' polfce 'll come along.

"Th Lord firgive me i'r sayin' it, Hinnisey, but if I was a Chinyman, which I will fight anny man f'r sayin,' an' was livin' at home, I'd tuck me shirt into me pants, put me brrid up in a net, an go an' take a fall out iv th' invader if it cost me me life. Here am I Hop Lung Dooley, r-running me little liquor store, an' perhaps raisin a family in th' town iv Koochoo. I don't like foreigners there anny more thin I do here. Along comes a bald-headed man with chin whiskers from Baraboo, Wisconsin, an' says he : 'Benighted an haythen Dooley,' says he ye have no God,' he says. 'I have,' says I, 'I have a lot in thim,' says I. 'Ye ar-re an oncultivated an' foul creathure', he says. 6I have come six thousand miles f'r to hist ye from he mire iv ignorance and irreligion in which ye live, to th'lofy plane iv Baraboo, he says. An'he sits down on an aisy chair an'his wife an'her frinds come in an' they inthrojooce Mrs. Dooley to

TH' MODHERN IMPROVEMENTS IV TH' CORSET THAN, HAT

with th' blue bur-rd onto it, an'put shame into her because she hasn't let her feet grow, while th' head mission'ry reads me a pome out iv' th' "Northwestern" "Christyan Advocate." 'Well,' says I, 'look here me good fellow.' I say, 'Me and me people have occypied these here primises f'r manny years,' I says, 'an here we mean to stay' says I. 'We're doin' the best we can in th' matter iv gods,' I says. 'We have thim cast at a first-rate foundhry,' I says, 'an' we sand-paper thim ivry week,' says I. 'As f'r knowin' things,' I says, my people wrote pomes with a markin' brush when th' likes iv ye was r-runnin' ar-round wearin' a short pelisses iv sheep-skins an' bating each other to death with stone hammers,' says I, 'An' I'm f'r firin' him out, but bein' a quiet man, I lave him stay.

"Th nex' day in comes a man with a suit iv chothes that looks like a table-cloth in a section-house an' says : 'Poor ignorant haythen,' he says, 'what manner iv food d'ye ate?' he says. 'Rice' I says, 'an' rats,' I says, 'is me fev'rite dish,' I says. 'Deluded wretch,' says he. 'I riprisint Armour an' Comp'ny, an' I'm here to make ye change ye'er dite,' he says, 'Hinceforth ye'll ate th' canned roart beef iv merry ol' stock yeards, or I'll have a file iv sojers in to fill ye full iv ondygistible lead,' he says, An' after him comes th' man with Anot Miranda' Pancakes an' Flaked Bran an' Ye'll parish if-ye-dont-eat-a-biscuit, an' other riprisintitives iv Western Civilisation, an'

I'M TO BE SHOT IF I DONT TAKE THEM ALL.

"Thin a la-ad comes down with a chain an' a small glass on three-stricks an' a gang iv section men that answers to th' name iv Casey an' proceeds f'r to put down a railroad. 'What's this f'r ?' says I. 'We ar-re th' advance guard iv Westhern Civilisation,' he says, 'an' we're goin' to give ye a railroad so he can go swiftly to places that ye don't want to see,' he says. 'A counthry that has no railroads is beneath contimpt,' he says. 'Casey' he says, 'stretch th' chain acrost you graveyard.' he says. 'I aim f'r to put th' thrack just before that large tombstone marked "Requiescat in Pace, James H. Chung-a-lung," he says. 'But,' says I, 'ye will disturb pah' bones,' says I. 'If ye go to layin' ties,' I says, 'ye'll be mixin' up me ol' man with th' Cassidys in th' next lot that,' I says. 'he never spoke to save in anger in his life,' I says. 'Ye're an ancestor-worshipper heathen,' says th' la-ad, an' he goes on to tamp th' mounds in th' cimitry, an' ballast the thrack with th' remains iv th' deceased. An' afther he's got through along comes a Frinch-man, an' an Englishman, an' a Rooshan, an' a Dutchman, an' says wan iv thim : 'This is a comfortable-lookin' saloon,' says he 'I'll take th' bar, ye take th' ice-box, an' th' r-rest iv th' fixtures 'What f'r ?' says I; 'I've paid th' rint an' th' licerse' says I 'Niver mind,' says he. 'We-re th' riprisintitives iv Westhern Civilisation' he says, an' 'tis th' business iv Westhern Civilisation to cut up th' belongings iv Eastern Civilisation,' he says, 'Be off,' he says,' or I'll pull ye'er hair,' he says 'Well,' says I 'this bing has gone for enough,' I says. 'I've heard me good ol' cast iron goods or josses abused, I say, 'an I've been packed full iv canned goods an

THE PEKING LIGHTNING EXPRESS,

is r-runnin' straight through th' lot where the bones iv me ancesthers lies. I've shtud it all, I 'says,' but when ye come here to bounce me off iv me own primises,' I says, 'I'll have to take th' leg iv th' chair to ye,' I says. An' we're to th' flure.

"That's th' way it stands in Chiny, Hinnisy, an' it looks to me as though Westhern Civilisation was in f'r a hump. I mind wants whin a dhrunk prize-fighter come up th' road an' wint to sleep on Slavin's steps. Some iv th's good sthrong la-ads come along an' they were near bein' at blows over who shud have his watch an' who shud take his hat. While they were debatin, he woke up an' begin cuttin' loose with hands an' feet, and whin he got through he made a collection iv th' things they dropped in escapin' and marched ca'mly down the sthreet. Mebbe, will tur-rn out so in Chiny, Hinnissy. I see by th's pa-apers that they' se four hundred millyons iv them boys, an' be hivins twudden surprise me if when they got through batin' us at home they might say to themselves, 'Well, here goes f'r a jaunt ar-round th' wur-ruld.' Th' time may come, Hinnissy, whin ye'll be squirtin' wather over Hon Lee's shirt while a man named Chow Fung kicks down ye'er sign an heaves rocks through ye're windy. Th' time may come, Hinnissy. Who knows"

"End ye'er blather," said Hennessy, "They won't be anny Chinymen left whin th' Imphor Wilum gets through."

"Mebbe not," said Mr. Dooley. "He's a sthrong man. But th'Chinymen hav' bin on earth a long time, an' I don't see how we can push so manny iv thim off it. Anyhow,' tis a good thing f'r us they ain't Christyans, an' haven't learned properly to sight a gun."

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Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,04,000	1,56,000	4,000	2,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	226	338	9	573
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	13,74,928	27,51,228	38,830	41,64,986
Total for 16 weeks	14,78,928	29,07,228	42,830	44,28,986
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,056	2,32,630	1,634	3,25,320
Per mile of Ry. do.	198	505	3	706
Total to corresponding date do.	13,92,283	31,86,167	28,399	46,06,849

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 61,320
Do. to date 1,77,803

STORIES about misers are sometimes exaggerated, but it has been verified (writes the "Daily Telegraph's" Paris correspondent) that a beggar-woman named Marie Leret, who has died at Versailles left behind her in gold and bonds about £8,000. The money was found in an old cupboard in the hovel wherein the deceased had lived for over half a century. Marie Leret was eighty-three years old, and was one of the most successful mendicants of the day. She begged persistently at church doors, in the streets, at the railway stations, and received, moreover, substantial gifts from charitably-disposed persons, who had no idea that they were assisting a miser. Of the sum found, nearly £3,000 in gold fell out of a long stocking, the remainder being in various securities, of which the dividend warrants had not been utilised for eighteen years. Leret's next-of-kin, who are really poor people and few in number, have claimed her property, and are now waiting until the legal formalities are carried out which shall lift them from the dismal depths of poverty into a brighter region of comparative prosperity.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending the 3rd Nov. was 388, against 293 and 305 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 115. There were 11 deaths from cholera, against five and 11 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by two. There were no deaths from plague, against five and 11 in the two preceding weeks. There was two deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were ten deaths from tetanus against three in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 140 and 39 and 47 respectively, against 107 and 39 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 43·4 per mille per annum, against 30·0, the mean of the last five years.



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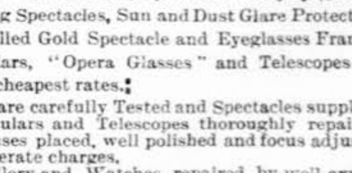
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WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Norman MacColl has retired from the editorship of "Athenœum," a position which he has held for thirty years. It is the barest justice, observes the Bookman" to say that Mr. MacColl has shown himself a strong editor....As for the reviews, Mr. MacColl's great achievement, that by which he will be remembered, was his securing Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton as a regular contributor to the "Athenœum."...The "Athenœum" under his editorship has become far less important as a literary guide than it used to be in the days when the Brownings wrote to each other about Chorley's criticisms, and Bulwer Lytton in his fury dubbed it the "Assinæum." While in a manner respected, the "Athenœum" has never had the good will of any class of the literary community. This is partly due no doubt to its honesty, but there are other and less creditable reasons for the fact. It could never after Maurice's time be described as a generous or even fair journal. When Mr. Watts-Dunton, perhaps the only genial writer on its staff, wrote a paper on its past history, he was obliged to go back to the days of Maurice for quotations that could be looked back upon with pride. Under Mr. Hepworth Dixon there was hardly a pretence of fairness.....We wish we could say that Mr. MacColl had improved the character of the "Athenœum" in this respect, but he has not. No literary man that we ever heard of is grateful to the "Athenœum." No one ever accused the "Athenœum" of doing anything magnanimous. No young writer ever owed his start to the "Athenœum." We say this with great regret, but it merely means that the traditions of the paper have been faithfully kept up.—

Before me lies a General Paper set at a public school, with the answers of a youth of fourteen summers. He knew "French leave," but not Dutch courage, Irish bull, Welsh rabbit, Parthian shafts, Sicilian Vespers, Greek calends, Roman candle, or castle in Spain. He knew almost all nautical questions, except one about Sir Richard Grenville's ship theRevenge. He knew Man Friday, but not one other literary character out of twenty. Of John Silver, Tony Lumpkin, Dr. Primrose, Alan Breck, Front de Bœuf, Becky Sharp, Mr. Jingle, and so forth, he had never heard. I dare say he never will be better informed. Gavin Dishart bowled me out; yet it was proved on me that I had read about him. Picture writing in Egypt he defined as "Hieliogradhs," but scratched his answer out. He averred that Pascal invented a cure for hydrophebia—rather a natural blunder in a boy. He was right about John Wesley, but never heard of Arthur Wellesley. He called Marston Moor "the name of a battle in Inverness-shire." He had neither heard of Gilbert and Sullivan nor of Harmodeus and Aristogeiton. He knew Eyre and Spottiswood, not Besant and Rice.

The following criticism of Lavengro appears in a Roman Catholic paper —"We suppose the publishers find that this sort of literary rubbish suffused with antediluvian bigotry of the most benighted character pays; otherwise, no doubt, they would not have issued it as a volume of their New Minerva Library. It consists of a twaddling introduction by Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton who tells us he has been brought into personal relations with many men of genius and so on "adnauseam" and of a sort of novel by Mr. Burrow in a palpale imitation of the suyle of Defoe without a spark of Defou's ability. The only thing for which this Mr. Burrow is distinguished is his crass anti-Catholic bigotry and the terms in which in one part of the book at least he refers to the Blessed Vargin are an outrage not merely on the religious feelings of Catholics but also on ordinary propriety. Catholics unless they deserve to be treated scornfully will take note of the fact that such a work as this has been issued by Messrs Ward and Lock.

In Mr. Hare's new volumes we find the following anecdote:—"Mrs. Thurlow says that Cardinal Wiseman went to dine with some friends of hers. It was Friday, but they had quite forgotten to provide a fast-day dinner. However, he was quite equal to the occasion, for he stretched out his hands in benediction over the table, and said, 'I pronounce all this to be fish,' and forthwith enjoyed all the good things heartily."

We hear little of Mark Rutherford's books until they are in our hands, and so a forecast of his "Pages From a Journal" will be especially interesting. It consists of essays, notes, and tales gathered from the jottings of thirty years, and opens with an account of a visit to Carlyle. There is a paper on Sir Walter Scott's use of the supernatural, another on Milton, and a third or Spinoza. Mark Rutherford writes a good deal of the seasons, and of such subjects as Faith and Patience.

The pension fund in connection with the Authors' Society has now been legally constituted. Mr. Edward Clodd, Mr. Douglas Freshfield, and Mr. J. M. Lely have consented to act as trustees. A committee relating to the special work of the fund will be appointed at the next annual meeting of the Authors' Society. These facts are announced in this month's number of the official organ of that body. It appears, also, that the donations towards the fund amount to £1,169 4s. 6d.

There has been an idea that the book of new verse which Sir Lewis Morris has in hand was to be his farewell to us. This is not quite borne out by a note on the personal point which he is writing as a preface. His volume will be dated from next year and the fact reminds him—that he is no longer a writer of the dnineteenth century alone. Possibly this should lead him to undertake not to trespass again upon the indulgence of readers whose good-will he has had to acknowledge repeatedly for almost a whole generation. But it is perhaps too early even now to announce his definite reticement from the literary field.

Clearly, therefore, Sir Lewis's admirers need not regard "Harvest-Tied," notwithstanding the title as necessarily his last word. In any case, the preface goes on:—"Conscious as he is of his limitations and knowing well that contemporary criticism of berse favourable or the reverse is of no great value as gearing upon its premanent position, he can recall with satisfaction that he has throughout endeavoured to follow the honoured traditions of English poetry and that he is not conscious of ever having written a line without believing that he had something to say which demanded expression or which he could wish unwritten now. Sir Lewis's publishers are Messrs. Kegan Paul.

John Strange Winter wonders why there should be a certain prejudice against books of short stories. She expresses her wonder in a preface to her Christmas annual, which happens to be a collection of stories. She stands up for these, saying, in so many words, "Believe me, they are better worth reading than if each had been spun out to a volume." This remark is incidental to a general defence of the short story. "In the world of books some would have us believe that only stodge, and plenty of it, will find a welcome," John Strange Winter declines to accept that view, and one hopes she is right.

The interest in China, granted the right man to meet it, is shown by the fact that Sir Robert Hart's article has sent the November "Fortnightly" into six editions. Another man whose opportunities of knowing China have been hardly less is publishing a book with Mr. Murray. This is Mr. E. H. Parker, who has spent many years in our Consular Service in the Far East. His volume will be a careful sketch of "China: her History, Diplomacy, and Commerce." It has been said that nobody can understand the Chinese who does not know their language. Mr. Parker understands it thoroughly, and is now reader in Chinese at University College Liverpool.

Recent fiction dealing with the life of Poorer London has for the most part been in the style of what may be called observant realism. A story by Miss Silberrad, which Mr. Heinemann will publish at once, marks a change. Its realism is that of the imagination applied to vastly varied types of people. "The story has not," we are told, "been built up line upon line from facts and knowledge, but has created itself by force of intuition and inherent power in the writer's mind. Well, it will be for the critics to say which is the best way to picture London in the novel. Miss Silberrad, who has written before, enlitles her book "The Lady of Dreams."

Next week Mr. Grant Richards will have ready a book of Ethical Democracy, which Dr. Stanton Coited Hon. It consists of a series if essays by writers like Professor Muirhead, Professor Ritchie, Mr. J.A. Hobson, Mr. G. H. Perris' and Mr, J. R. Macdonald. Says the editor:—"The mere poltics of popular government is not at present in so great need of the benefits of discussion as is the relation of democracy to the process of evolution in history, to international operation, to industry and the family to woman as a social factor, to the moral instruction and educatiion of children, to the philosophic habit among the people, to literature and art in general, and to the inner springs of human conduct." On each of these subjects there is an essay.

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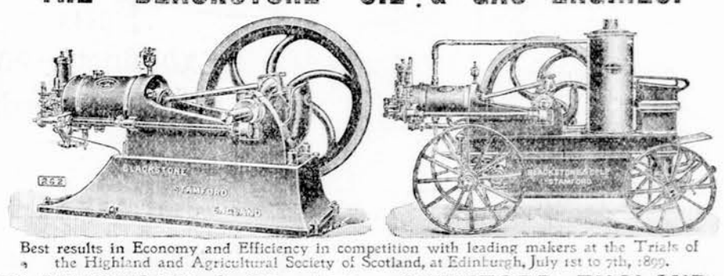
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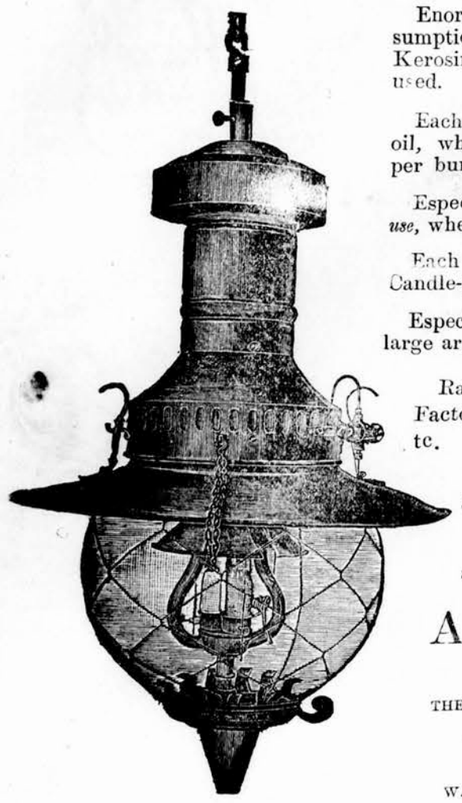
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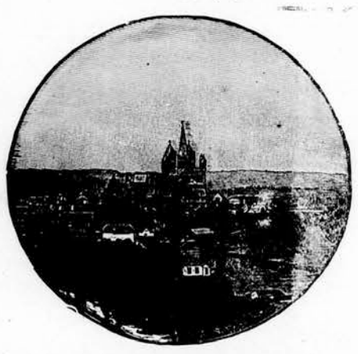
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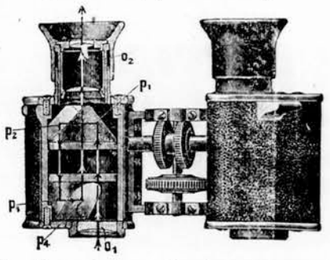
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